PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette
MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,244.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6808
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9300
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9305
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6622
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10519		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7578	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9300
25th „	MACEDONIA	10519		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6808
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9305
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st Oct. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	6,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. 1907.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. „
NERA	6,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd Oct.	6th Nov.
SOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	9th Nov.	17th Nov.
KETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec. 1908
MOTORO MARU	...	....	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEDOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 4th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 31st Oct.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 1st Nov.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,313 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Nov., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "URIANA," 5,253 tons, on or about 31st Oct. calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 2,269 tons, sailing on or about 9th Nov,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

28th October, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERNER	3291	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4382	M. Dabcovich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4382	M. Dabcovich	16th „ „
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st Feb. „
IMPERATOR	1140	F. Mosca	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* † P. FERDINAND	6046	C. Watcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2331	M. Ticac	30th Nov.
AUSTRIA	7082	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 83, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	17th „
CASTALIA	F S Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	9069	21st „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb. „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	28th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	26th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6300	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	9069	12th „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	23th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 285
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 645
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* SULTAN	2984	Ulrich	31st Oct. 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1907.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	117,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines)	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re, 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

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OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent.

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AT POPULAR PRICES
EITHER FOR CASH OR GRADUAL PAYMENTS.

As a special inducement to those requiring a really FIRST CLASS PIANO, but who find the Monthly Payments on the two years' calculation a higher sum than they can conveniently afford, we are prepared to extend the period of Gradual Payments to THREE YEARS when required.

THE FINEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS
SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

Piano Worth.	One Year per month.	Two Years per month.	Three Years per month.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
550	50	27	19
650	59	32	22-8
780	71	38-12	27
985	89-8	48-4	34
1,100	99-12	54-0	38
1,700	154-8	84-0	59
1,850	168-0	91-8	65

NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

JULIUS BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
RICHD. LIPP & SOHN.
GROTRIAN STEINWAG
NACNF
MARCKS & Co.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIPTON'S
TEAS

FRAGRANT REFRESHING

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

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D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nd—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d., to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

PRICE:—RS. 2.

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THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

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E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 29th October, 1907.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE GENERAL STAMP OFFICE located in the Secretariat Building will be MOVED to the North Wing of the Town Hall, and the Public are informed that on and after the 7th November, 1907, the Stamping of Documents, the Sale of Stamps of all descriptions and other work transacted at the Secretariat Office will be done in the New Premises.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Superintendent of Stamps.

GENERAL STAMP OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1907.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th October, 1907, at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1907.
2. To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th October to 30th October, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., LTD.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 60,000 SLEEPERS, for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to begin by 15th April and to be completed by 30th June 1908.

The Sleepers should be nine feet 6 inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian, Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado,	
Western Australia :	Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales :	Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian	Do.
Queensland	Do.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the Specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted must include delivery into Trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an officer of the O. & R. Railway. The Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board at Calcutta, by noon, on Monday the 6th January 1908, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had from the Chief Store Keeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a *bona fide* Tender is submitted.

No Earnest Money of Security is required to be sent with the Tenders.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 18TH OCTOBER, 1907.

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GRAND SOLA HAT SALE,

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10TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

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By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
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Amritzar	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to favour them with their interest in these. Machinery orders are handled to by an expert.

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PUNJAB,
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OUR NEW DOMESTIC SENSATIONAL STORY.

CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.

IT IS WRITTEN BY

ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

AND IS ENTITLED

SCARLET TOWN.

COMMENCED IN OUR COLUMNS

ON SEPT. 2ND.

We have pleasure in introducing to our readers this new story which gives us many vivid pictures of present day life and manners in the great city of London. We are invited to see the rich and the poor, and the contrast between the two is well portrayed. Sir Roger Enderby, the hero, is a well-to-do gentleman of easy birth and manners. Ruth Lovatt, the heroine, daughter of a wealthy factory owner, is a direct contrast to the man who loves her. Beauty, wealth and position are hers, but she reeks little of these things. Her heart bleeds for those to whose toil she owes all her comfort. Her father is known for a hard man, one who grinds the face of the poor. But Ruth engages in many a mission of tender mercy among them. It is in this way that she meets with Mary Paradyne, who, having forsaken all at the call of duty, stands in strong contrast to the other women of the story, notably Vanna Neal, a woman of wealth and influence, of whose past the world knows nothing, and supposes to be a widow. But unawares to herself, she is really under the thumb of Montague Morrison, a wealthy financier, who, up to a certain point, has done all her bidding. In due course, however, having become apprised of the death of Vanna Neal's husband, he brings the whole weight of that thumb to bear on the valiant lady, and all her pretty scheming and plotting, which has hitherto been so successful, shivers to pieces.

In this indirect fashion Montague Morrison may be considered as the good, though unknown, friend of Ruth Lovatt. She is not fitted to cope with Dame Fortune on her own account, but her friends and her circumstances fight in her favour.

Another most interesting character is Lady Sabina Ford, sister to Ruth's step-mother. She influences Ruth strongly, and proves to be her best friend and adviser. For a forceful personality on the feminine side, she divides the honours with Mary Paradyne but the latter lacks intuition, and her inability to perceive wherein lies the essential difference between Ruth and herself constitutes her a poor adviser, although a good friend.

Among the men the strangest, and in some senses the strongest, character, is Hal Cope, who comes to London thirsting for vengeance. With a view to utilising his services, he has picked up a wretched little gutter-snipe, whose criminal instincts are inborn needing only a little fostering to spring to the light of day. But even he, falling once more under the powerful influence of love, has the wild beast within him tamed, and lays down his life at the last for his love.

The varying fortunes of Sir Roger and Ruth Lovatt will be watched with interest by our readers, and to them we commend the perusal of this charmingly-written story.

READ :
SCARLET TOWN.
BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW

NOW APPEARING
TUESDAYS
AND
THURSDAYS.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line : Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.

A LAUNCH of Teak Wood Copper Fastened Built, 53 ft. long, 12 ft. broad and 6 ft. depth, with high pressure, double Cylinder Engine, speed about 5 knots, very strong for towing purposes, with awnings all along the Deck. Further particulars from STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar.

WANTED.

A STRONG powerful wooden built and copper fastened STEAM LAUNCH for towing purposes and as well seaworthy, length about 70 to 80 ft., breadth 12 to 15 ft., depth 8 to 10 ft., speed about 10 to 12 knots, with Cabin accommodation, fitted with compound surface, condensing Engine, Boiler pressure 125 lbs. per square inch, with fresh water tank. Correspond with STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar.

WANTED.

A ROOM, for a Bachelor, in the vicinity of the Fort. Furnished or unfurnished, without Board. Boarding House-keeper need not apply —"X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS FOR HYDROCELE AND Elephantiases. Guaranteed to cure any nature by using this medicine externally. Rs. 2-8 each bottle. B. GHOSE & CO., 85/1, Becboo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta. Testimonials highest and any number.

QUADIR'S FAMOUS MANGE APPLICATION
FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.

SEND for sample bottle to BEHAR VETERINARY HOSPITAL, Muzaffarpur, enclosing twelve annas in stamps, which will include postage State Whether for Horse, Cattle or Dog require.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain T Archdeacon, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Amaryllis 2587 tons, Captain G W Lash arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Ghasa, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Itria 3419 tons, Captain H C Fenwick arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE K I S N Company's Steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain F Chappel, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, &c. with a general cargo and Miss Dobson, Miss Corbett, two Master Corbets and 150 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons Captain P S Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, &c., with a general cargo and 198 horses and 27 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O Company's steamer Malta 3899 tons, Captain R A Peters, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo and intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers, For Colombo.—Mr. R. L. Jago, Miss Vaughan, Professor W H Sharp, Mr R M Joshi and Mr. and Mrs. L Boyd for Calcutta. For Sydney—Lady Bradon, Capt S B Kelly For Melbourne—Miss J Davies. For Freemantle—Mr King. For Hong Kong—Mr S Elphinstone, Mr H D Angus' For Singapore—Capt. F J. Joslin, Mr. W. Garham' For Yokohama—Mrs S E Johnstone, For Shanghai—Mrs Cleveland.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD

R I M S Lawrence	Comdr C W Shearme	R I Marine
Patrick Stewart	Capt W A Tindall	I G T T S
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Investigator		Survey St

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr S D Vale	R I Marine
H M S High flyer	Capt C S Hickley	R Navy
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr T A Le Berry	R I Marine
R I M S Minto	Lieut D Goldsmith	R I Marine
Plassy	Capt Notley	Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 28.

Amaryllis	2587 Lash	Gordimadas Tejpal & Co
Baronaudrossen	2774 Kennedy	K Nixon & Co
Bodluvell	2308 Scurr	B Wallace & Co
Capri	2781 Bolsto	F & R S N Co
Dunbar	2410 Lee	W & A G & Co
Ismaila	3381 Ross	M M & Coo
Itria	3419 Fenwick	M M & C
Kylsakti	1976 Lennox	K Nixon & Co
Kola	510 Cole	M M & Co
Lawada	2124 Lane	M M & Co
Nuddia	1944 Davidson	M M & Co
Nairung	2802 Thomson	I M & Co
Naderi	1168 Gray	B & P S N Co
Onda	3409 Garland	M M & Co
Peninsular	2919 Palmer	P & O Co
Rydal Hall	3139 Fraser	K Nixon & Co
Shahnoor	2783 Foster	H Ahmed Hassum
Shahjehan	2566 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Najam	2751 Davison	E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer	1922 Pilling	H Ahmed Hassum
Shah Nasir	2755 Grant	Shah N N Co
Strathdel	2846 White	K Nixon & Co
Upada	2362 Stewart	M M & Co
Vellore	3146 Pathe	T Morrison & Co
Wilana	2503 Robertson	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Delia	4779	Daniel	Shanghai	13-11	P & O Co
B	Shah Allum	1917	Davison	Jeddia	1-11	H Ahmed Hassum
C & R	Quilda	4744	Anderson	N F		M M & Co
D & E	Walton Hall	3225	Leary	K'chi	29-10	K N & Co
F	Allanton	2779	Motyer	N F W & A G & Co		
G	Mashtari	1173	Gore	P Golf	29-10	B & P S N Co
K	Aleppo	3526	Webster	Hull via K'chi	4-11	F M & Co
L	Ipswich	512	Pelling	Jeddia	N F	Shah S N Co
M	Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldoin	Jeddia	1-11	The Shah S N Co
N	Pusi	643	Ahmed	N F	Bo S N Co	
O	Islami	1604	Newly	R S Ports	30-10	B & P S N Co
P	Schwarzenfels	2600	Franzius	H'burg	31-10	Glade & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Alovi	2324	Hill	K'chi	31-10	B & P S N Co
2	Massilia	5091	Thomson	L'pool	5-11	W & A G & Co
4	John Hardie	2615	McMillen	Antwerp	9-11	W & A G & Co
5	Fazilka	3064	Wilson	Rangoon	24-10	M M & Co
7	Takasaki Maru	2493	Mockler	Kobe	6-11	N Y Kaisha
6	Malta	3899	Peters	Shanghai	29-10	P & O Co
7	Hosaingo	993	Jenkins			B & P S N Co
8	Koerber	3240	Forsti	Hamburg	1-11	A L & S N Co
12	Macedonia	3245	Beaue	London	2-11	P & O Co
15	Riojan Maru	4865	Irisawa	Kobe	22-11	N Y Kaisha
14	Silverdale	3445	Rutter	New Port	9-11	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	353	Mahomed	Bhagar	29-10	Bo S N Co
Indravati	513	Pakeera	M'galore	28-10	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Amaryllis	Lash	Calcutta, Oct 18
	Naderi	Gray	Basrah, Oct 15
	Itria	Fenwick	Calcutta, Oct 18

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	For.
28	Lhasa	Rothwell	Karachi, &c
	Kasara	Chappel	Persian Gulf, &c
	Sur da	Archdeacon	Rangoon

The steamer Malta, Peters, for Shanghai, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Lawada, for Calcutta, &c.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—90 bales wool N Goculdas; 15 bales wool G Gungadas; 10002 cwt mowmseed Jehangir Cama and Co; 36 bales wool The Bombay Company; 74 bales wool R Ramprattap; 121 bales wool M Bamjidas; 100 bales wool Jukarra; 94 bales wool J Mulchand; 3918 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey; 300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 80 bales wool Narsu Khatau; 7 bales silk waste K Nixon and Co; 57 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 45 bales wool T Ruttonsi; 60 bales cotton waste, and 80 bags buffalo pickers M Somji; 64 bales wool A H Banda Alli.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—7677 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt bonemeal, 40 cwt horns Croft Mody and Co 30 cwt deer horns J. M. Rahimtoola.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—27 bales yarn Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—760 cwt castorseed, 2000 cwt poppyseed, and 132813 cwt poppyseed, 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1935 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri; 4 bales twist E Melliffe; 215 bales cotton and 3 bales cotton corder W Wolf and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Macedonia s—12494 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.
John Hardie s—110 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 3000 cwt linseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HULL.

Silverdale s—2000 cwt castorseed David Sassoon and Co;

FOR HAMBURG.

Schwarzenfels s—2000 cwt rapeseed L Dreyfus and Co; 28 bales twist Ewart Lathan and Co; 25 bales twist N Futehally and Co; 96 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 17 bales twist F F Campbell and Co; 93 bales twist J A Begbie and Co.
John Hardie s—22 bales cotton and 53 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons.

FOR CONSTANTINOPOLE.

Koerber s—17 cwt pistachennuts H A H John.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—100 bales twist A Schweiger and Co; 1 bale cotton, The Bombay Co; 1935 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri.

FOR SALONICA.

Koerber s—2 bales twist A Schweiger and Co.

FOR TORANTO.

Massilia s—4 bales carpets Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—130 cases opium P and Co; 84 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 39 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 10 chests opium P B Petit and Co; 6 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 4 1-2 chests opium Tata Sons and Co; 43 1-2 chests opium C Bomanji and Co; 31 chests opium H H E Ellias; 14 chests opium E Ellias and Co; 2178 balls ganda horus A Visram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—60 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 15 chests opium M H S Ahmed; 6 chests opium P B Petit and Co; 55 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium Tata Sons and Co; 31 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 48 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 2 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 60 1-2 chests opium A R J Abrahim,

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE.

PROF. JAMES

FLECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the Impotence of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked. Sexual Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to manhood broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the above-mentioned effects, a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

CAUTION.—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls" are sold by all Druggist and Medicine Dealers. Insist on having Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and accept no imitation or substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly send your order direct to us and we will see that you get the goods promptly.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Postage extra.

Address:—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 B, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October* 27.] [BOMBAY, *October* 28.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Bundle Sovs	Rs. 675	Mandvie	Linga	Mack Mackenzie & Co
Rupees	1,000			
1 Bundle Sovs	165	Dwarka		
Rupees	20			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [28TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 11 1/2 lacs up.

Exchange :—

The Market has been steady at 1/3 31/32 T. T, and 1/4 on demand, the credit rate being firm at 1/4 9/32 3 months' sight. Bills, however, are scarce but this notwithstanding most Banks refused to buy under 1/4 5/16 for credits. There is only a trifling demand for remittance but a line of demand was taken at 1/4 1/8 for 15 December to 15 January. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 31/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 to 1/4 1/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 9/32 to 5/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 1/2 to 17/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	153
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	204

Government Paper :—

The market opened unchanged at 96 15/16 for Cash and for the first settlement. Owing to the approach of the settling day a fair business has been reported but quotations are practically unchanged at the close. The quotation for the second settlement is 96 11/16. Calcutta market is advised as 96 15/16 ready and 96 11/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96-15
1st Settlement	" 96-15
2nd Settlement	" 96-11

Bullion :—

Reuter advises a further decline of 1/4 in the price of Bar silver in London ready being quoted at 28 and two months' delivery forward at 28 1/4. The New York quotation is 1/4 lower at 60 1/4. Locally the market has been weak and unsettled. Ready bars opened at 70 1/2 ex-duty and close unsettled at 69 1/2. Forward rates are unsettled and close as under. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	69	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	70	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened quiet but steady at about Rs. 2 under Saturday's closing quotations for most descriptions. Bengals are weak and ready Railway Receipts of fine M. G. Bengals were offering in the afternoon at Rs. 202 1-2. There has been some enquiry by shippers to Japan, and fine Khangaum-Akola was done at Rs. 222. For Europe there is little demand. The market closes steadier as under.

In ready cotton there is little doing. October shipments are almost completed, and the demand for ready lots of new M. G. Bengals has fallen off. A small business was done in old crop by mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	275/6	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach	266 1/2	"
Fine " Nagpur Kamptee Pulgaum	235	January 07
" Tamangaum-Pulgaum	228	"
" Khangaum-Akola	222/23	"
" Amraoti	222	"
" Muttia	205/7	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh	204	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh	212	"
" Bengals	202/4	"
F. G. H. G. "	197/2	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone		Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales.
Total Imports	15,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
5·73	5·65	5·63	5·62	5·61
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02
M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.		J.-J.
5·61	5·60	5·60		5·60
+02	+02	+02		+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 6 0	B. T.
December	" 8 13 0	R. T.
New Crop, May	" 8 14 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firm, but there is not much enquiry. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 9 12 0	
Yellow Guzerat	" 10 11 0	

Gingellyseed :—

The market is very firm and there are no sellers. Quotations are nominally.

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 61 8 0	Dec.-Jan.
" " 75 p. c.	" 60 8 0	"
Black Kutni	" 52 8 0	"

Phapseed :—

Rs. 12 6 0

Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 29 8 0

Tone—Steady.

cottonseed :—

Rs. 23 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs 5 15 0 B. T.

Tone—Firm.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Rs. 23 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

The market is slightly easier and we qnote.

New White Delhi, April-May, Rs. 5 15 6

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay		1382 1/2
India		62
Indian Specie Bank		48 1/2 to 49
Mills :—		
David		387 1/2
Maneckji Petit		3,095
Southern Maratha		195
Presses :—		
New Mofussil		623 1/2
Miscellaneous :—		
Badham Pile and Co.		131
Treacher and Co		590
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad Dholka		101
Tapti Valley		447 1/3

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cottun	2,367	bales.
Wheat	4,950	cwts
Linseed	2,181	"
Rapeseed	1,273	"
Gingellyseed	7,553	"
Poppyseed	12	"
Groundnuts	124	"
Castorseed	5,477	"
Rice	3,957	"
Myrabollams	327	"
Cottonseed	830	"
Mowraseed	4,224	"
Gram	91	"
Joowar	3,324	"
Maize	210	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 26th Oct., 1907, as compared with the statement of 19th Oct, 1907 :—

Liabilities.	Oct. 19. Rs.	Oct. 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	96,00,000	96,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,26,144	59,97,828
Public Deposits at Branches	43,54,031	50,27,249
Other Deposits	8,79,92,652	8,99,08,073
Post Bills	14,000	12,657
Sundries	21,92,533	22,72,091
	11,95,79,360	12,28,12,898
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,39,13,266	1,39,12,297
Other authorised Securities	35,86,236	35,61,862
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,20,90,842	1,18,54,041
Loans do. do. do.	1,80,84,334	1,81,36,126
Bills discounted and purchased	2,56,93,386	2,73,29,339
Dead Stock	3,29,738	3,29,727
Stamps	3,437	3,350
Bullion	7,31,867	6,85,535
Balances with other Banks	9,86,969	16,90,108
Sundries	2,01,119	2,03,191
Cash	4,39,56,063	4,51,14,225
	11,95,79,360	12,28,12,898

INDIAN FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce as representing the concentrated commercial wisdom of Calcutta, have just issued the usual extract of their proceedings for the month of September, writes the "Pioneer's" Commercial correspondent at Calcutta. At the moment there is nothing of very acute interest to the fore, though several important matters are hanging fire, awaiting the decision either of the Indian Government, or of the Home Government as to completion, postponement or sacrifice. The present moment is certainly not favourable for the sanction of any large spending schemes, even if they are to be ultimately remunerative, for the Government will likely have very heavy calls on the funds to meet famine expenditure, to say nothing of the mental derangement, which must follow on such an extensive failure of the crops as seems certain. Bengal is not likely to feel more than scarcity, even if that, for her rice crops, though not bumper, are fairly ample, if one can judge from the far-reaching stretches of rice fields, which meet the eye all over the country, though I am told that even these, in a large part, may fail to come to maturity when artificial irrigation is not readily available, the defective rainfall having left the ground much drier than usual. In inches we are generally up to last year, but the rainfall ceased early, and before that had a tendency to come in lumps, which means rapid surface drainage, with but little and temporary benefit to the soil, I understand that the Marwari, with the usual unfailing instinct, which leads him to take time by the forelock, when opportunities occur to make money, is already stocking rice in most of the up-country stations where it is likely later on to fetch a good price, especially if the Government become the buyers. Certainly with all the money lying hoarded in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Northern Bengal and other districts, whither just has attracted rupees, the inhabitants as a body should be able, to support themselves, and keep along their poorer neighbours, even if the Government take it on themselves to arrange for the rice, or other food supplies, but such will not be the case. The rupees will remain undisturbed in their hiding place, and the Government will be expected to do everything. A famine surely provides one of the most brilliant opportunities to the true patriot to show his real grit. If he has money he can give of it liberally, and failing that he can use his influence with others who have, and very materially assist officials in meeting the crisis. I am told —I don't know if my informant is correct—that Burma rice and cholera go hand in hand in India, but the fact probably is that Burma rice only comes in when there is scarcity, that is, when the people are liable to cholera or any other disease. Certainly the use of Burma rice is getting more frequent in Bengal and elsewhere, and the knowledge that in Burma there is an almost inexhaustible supply close at hand, serves to keep in check the proverbial rapacity of the "bumniah." In character and business dealings of this class, Mr. Keir Hardie would have found ample room for investigation and note-making, and in the general relations of the Indian landlord or zamindar and his tenants in respect of advances on crops, etc., he would have found material more useful and edifying than that of the relations between Sahib and Indian which are after all entirely social and do no more than offend the "amour propre" of the Indian, whereas the other relation are financial, and economic, and set into the very heart of this country's well-being. Whether Indians and Europeans meet together in clubs is a very trifling matter after all, and the fact of his having made a prominent point of such a small matter leads one to suppose that his notes cannot be so damning to British rule in India as he implies. To get to the bottom of the relations between the various classes of Indians, as matter and servant, landlord and tenant, zamindar and ryot, lender and borrower, etc., would have taken him a life time, so he likely found it much more easy to skim the surface, and to gather in what he considers signs of the British insular pride and arrogance,

It is rather amusing to note that the Darjeeling Planters' Association are already chafing at the delay in the settlement of the Lower Ganges Bridge Project, and they have asked the Committee of the Chamber to stir up the Government. This body, with a finer sense of the length of time which it takes the Government to give to any matter that mature consideration called for, point out that they believe that the papers were only forwarded to the Secretary of State as lately as July last, so that sufficient time had hardly elapsed for a decision to be come to. In considering this question it must not be forgotten that it came into being as long ago as 1890, that is, discussion more or less ample has been going on for the last seventeen years, changes of officials have no doubt necessitated much repetition which would otherwise have been avoided, but with all the information gathered during the past two or three years there is no excuse for any great delay in coming to a decision except on the score of expenditure at this crisis. The question of outlay and the actual provision of funds will not, however, be pressing for some time to come indeed there are still some expert critics who say that the bridge will never be built because it cannot be built on the site, and that if built the expense of maintaining the structure in face of current probabilities will be insuperable. There are, of course some other bridges in India which have not given so very much trouble to build, but which have afterwards been absolute leeches in the way in which they have swallowed up lakhs and lakhs of rupees, merely to keep them in existence. I understand, too, that the River Steamer Companies will very shortly have a new line running, which will take away a lot of traffic that would later on patronise the bridge, and it is impossible to say what further developments may come off before there is a through connection by rail over the Ganges. A very important factor in Calcutta's future is Chittagong. At present the port is small, but there is such ample room for extension, which indeed must come, that there is only one course before the port of Eastern Bengal and Assam. A new line of steamers is just started to run between Khulna and Chittagong, which will tend to take a fair amount of trade from Calcutta, and every little helps. For sometime past country brigs have carried on this trade, but the facilities of steam will doubtless develop it very fast. The amount of traffic carried on the rivers and water-ways of Bengal is quite a revelation. Naraingunge and Chandpore remind one of the old days of Calcutta when the Hughli was full of sailing ships for the river that is covered with fairly large brigs, and all the way up the river to Silcher, sails cover the water, belonging to quite large country boats, carrying their 2,000 maunds of jute. The appeal to the Government on the subject of the waterways lately put forward by the Inland Steamer Companies, was no idle document, for they are sparing neither pains nor money to improve these communications. Of course, they are pecuniarly interested in results, but they deserve all they get in money, and are worthy of all the assistance which the Government can give them. Their knowledge of the possibilities of river traffic, as well as their appreciation of the difficulties now attending it, are unique, and their presence in the Council Chamber on the occasion of any debates on this subject, is essential to a sound and thorough understanding of any points at issue. I am told that they are increasing their fleet to meet an improving traffic, and that they already, do a good deal on their own in the direction of dredging, etc., and helping to keep open closing communications. So far the Assam-Bengal Railway has been the means of bringing them more traffic than it has taken away. Apart from any other consideration one has only to travel in some of these river steamers to Assam or Sylhet to appreciate how large a want they supply, and how well they supply it, for they are always full of natives going long or short distances, and on this ground alone they are worthy of practical consideration at the hands of a paternal Government.

The Labour Commission are to meet on the 1st proximo in Bombay, and will be on tour through India during the cold weather. It is unfortunate that the labouring classes, so to discribe them over so large a portion of India should be in the grasp of famine, and a year or two later would have been more opportune for the expedition, more especially as two other Commissions are this year to be in India. The Commission is fairly representative, as far as the names have been published, and Calcutta's nominee will be able to bring very much practical wisdom, and sound commonsense to bear on the points at issde. It will be interesting to know who the Indian members are. Bombay has appointed one as its representative, and there are to be two others, one a manufacturer and one either official or non-official. In an enquiry such as this, the theorist should have no place. A medical member will supply all the sanitary science called for, and the Indian Civil Servant will supply the law and keep well to the fore the wishes and views of a paternal Government, these two being a sufficient check on the practical views of the manufacturer's representative, who on their part set too high a value on labour to entertain any suggestion which may tend to reduce its value as a part and parcel of their money-making schemes. It is essential that their machinery is kept in good order, and so their labour requires to be equally fit. In original report of Mr. Foley sundry proposals were made by the adoption of which the machinery of Government might be made available to keep employers of labour well informed as to the actualities and the prospects in the various districts, reports being submitted by Collectors in September and Februry, of the conditions prevailing in their districts, also information as to scarcity or famine, and that when such exists, the officials be instructed to assist in the actual recruiting for organised, industries, and to endeavour specially to brieg about the migration of families. Unfortunately, opportunity will shortly be afforded to give practical effect to this latter proposition, and it remains to be seen whether there will be any substantial result. As regards the reports which were to be "submitted punctually by a certain date" and forwarded with as "little delay as possible to the Chamber of Commerce," only one has so far made its appearance, that from Bhagalpur. This does not call for very much comment, nor does it hold out any very great prospects that Calcutta mills or other Bengal industries will benefit much by immigration from any of these districts. The Southals are the best known to Calcutta residents as road coolies, but apparently they more readily affect tea gardens. Coal mines they do not care for, and it is easy to imagine that such a jungly soul would shrink from the confinement of a coal mine or a mill, and would prefer tea garden work, or road labour, anything in the open air. The keynote of the whole labour question, as recorded in this report is that famine is necessary to active recruiting, or as the document says, "the harvests and the mahajans," control the situation, and in any case emigration, is only temporary, a return being made when the pinch is over. Meanwhile the demand for labour will not be less for some time to come, as new mills are going up in Calcutta, and will continue to do so as long as the Jute trade continues so remunerative. In any scheme for the construction of a new mill, the first consideration is labour, a question of even more importance than the site, though this latter is getting difficult, in view of the congested condition of the river banks, both below and above bridge. I think that the Labour Commission on its constitution can be trusted to take a broad view of the whole question, and to allow their decisions to weigh too heavily neither on employers nor employed. I conclude that this Commission will be the last of the series, for it is volume three, and it has already the evidence taken by its two predecessors with which to supplement their own enquiries.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Month of August. 1905	1906	1907
British India			
Bombay	43883280	41800724	38404038
Madras	3136074	3285593	3347141
Bengal	4615626	4121354	3949985
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	2914586	3079635	3075112
Punjab	1148913	1218821	1059564
Central Provinces and Berar	2087575	2478288	2403701
Total	56448054	56084195	51333541
Foreign Territory			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Sandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, Kishengarh & Ujjain	2270777	1948778	1953475
Grand Total	60718831	57982973	53293016

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1905 but coloured goods are included in the yardage for 1906 and 1907.

		Month of August. 1905	1906	1907
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	10930431	11693218	12100375
	yds.	37714856	39206884	39279035
	doz	27775	53007	85576
Madras	pds	753830	707381	646268
	yds.	1934510	2332364	2044648
	doz.	...	703	1256
Bengal	pds.	86800	94315	68253
	yds.	254323	399060	305485
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.	624796	784398	875926
	yds.	2313133	3399690	3619135
	doz.	...	3897	4215
Punjab	pds.	17391	33237	38101
	yds.	47698	104012	127710
	doz.	...	...	152
Central Provinces and Berar	pds	716184	598294	659744
	yds.	2202186	2435188	2696421
	doz.	..	642	690
Total	pds.	13160642	13932842	14388738
	yds.	43866606	61477198	61041434
	doz.	27775	58249	94889
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore Mysore, Baroda Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan	pds.	559709	590178	537249
	yds.	2226218	1935825	2060562
Grand Total	pds.	13720351	14493021	14925787
	yds.	46791824	63413023	63101996
	doz.	27775	58249	94889

THE Earl of Bristol who died in 1698 bequeathed a sum of money in order that on each anniversary of his death the bell of Sherborne Abbey (Dorsetshire) should be tolled the whole day, and that at noon a special sermon should be preached by the vicar of the parish. The terms of the will were duly carried out on the 209 anniversary. The occasion is known as the Earl of Bristol's tolling-day.

A REMARKABLE case of longevity is recorded in the "Spectator" by Mr. R. P. Karkaria, writing from Bombay; but it is not, as the writer seems to think, an unprecedented record—observes the "Yorkshire Post." It appears that the Davar, or head of the Parsee community of Surat, died on December 30, 1906, and that his father was born as long ago as 1769. Thus two lives have covered nearly 138 years. The writer puts forward the opinion that no similar case of longevity exists, but herein he is wrong. There is the case of the two Earls of Leicester. The father of the second Earl was born so long ago as 1754, and his son is still living; so that in this case two lives have covered the period of more than 153 years. Another case of undoubted authenticity is that of Lady Carew, who died on November 12, 1901, aged 102, and whose father, Major Anthony Clive, was 65 years of age when she was born. Thus two lives had embraced a period of 167 years. It is recorded, too, that the late Mr. S. C. Hall was in 1842 the guest of an Irish baronet, Sir Francis McNaughton, whose father had served at the siege of Londonderry 154 years earlier. A still more strange instance of linking the past is furnished by the case of two daughters of Sir Stephen Fox. The eldest was born in 1655, the youngest in 1727, and she lived till the year 1825. Sir George Trevelyan, in his "Early History of Charles James Fox," states that Fox had two aunts who died 170 years apart.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

HUBLI.

BIRTH.

PATRONAS—October 25, at Hubli, the wife of Mr. M. D. Patronas, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—October 18, at Mt. Abu, the wife of Major P. H. Cunningham, 108th Infantry, of a son.
COOKE—October 22, at "Rockcliffe," Mussoorie, the wife of A. F. Cooke, Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GILPIN—October 17, at Dagshai, Simla Hills, Lieutenant A. F. Gilpin, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.
JOHNSON—October 21, at Bangalore, "Little Nancy," daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson, of cerebral meningitis, the result of a fall, aged 4 years and 5 months.
MACKINNON—October 17, at Monlarah Factory, John Mackinnon, eldest son of the late Revd. Donald Mackinnon, Kilbride, Isle of Skye, aged 49.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 4-16m., 3-56a. Low water, 11-31m., 10-3a.
Sindh and Punjab Cotton Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4-9 p. m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct 29th, Last Quarter. 7h. 21-5m. p.m. Oct. 28th, in Apogee, 2-7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, October 30.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.; Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Telephone Buildings, 3-30 p.m.; Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, 17 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m.; Sun rises, 6h. 38m., Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 5-33m., 5-38a., Low water, 1-3m., 11-52a.
Thursday, October 31.—High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting. Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 38m.; S

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TUESDAY, OCT. 29, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

THE COMING SYNOD OF INDIAN BISHOPS.

IT has for many years been the policy of the Church of England to recognise to the full the difference of temperament occasioned by diversity of circumstances and peculiarity of environment. Different races have different characteristics, and hence to foist upon them a rigid conformity of worship is to dwarf before its birth the embryo of possibility. To apply the shoe of the past to the foot of the growing needs of the present must inevitably either burst the shoe or lame and hinder the progress of to-day. And this is especially true in those lands where the fires of passion burn brightest and hottest, and the sun goes forth like a giant to run his course. Nor is this mere metaphor. For it has been observed as a striking fact that wherever Christianity has been expressed in a wise and sympathetic way "understanded of the people" great churches have arisen. The classic example of this is instanced by the Church of England herself when she received through St. Augustine the impetus of the liberal mind of Gregory the Great. And so when there is difference of opinion about central points of doctrine the practice of the Anglican Church is, as far as possible, to leave the matter an open question. This has allowed parties as widely separated as the Simeonites and Puseyites to be baptized members of the same communion. We are wholly at one with the evidence given by the Bishop of St. Albans before the Royal Commission. The present difficulties cause us no surprise at all, when we recollect that we are working with a Prayer Book which dates from 1662 and an Ornaments rubric that goes back to 1549. We cannot conceive that any National Church could go on for 243 years without adjustment to changed conditions, except at the cost of such anomalies as we are suffering from now. The England of to-day is absolutely different from the England of 1662, and we do not believe that it is possible to have any real ultimate remedy without some power of self-adjustment, which, we venture to say, we believe is inherent in any branch of the Church of Christ. There is great difficulty in knowing the meaning of certain rubrics; in interpreting the Ornaments rubrics in particular, and knowing whether certain things are legal or not. And bearing this fact in mind it seems to us that the most important thing is not what is the meaning of this particular rubric or that, but what does the Living Church want—what is the mind of the Church about these points? The most serious difficulty is caused by the fact that at the present moment we have not that power of self-adjustment; and the result is that supposing a decision is given which seems to be contrary to the mind of a large portion of the Church of England, owing to the want of power of adjustment, many a man seems, whatever party he may belong to, or whatever school of thought he may attach himself to, to try and read his own views and convictions into the legal decisions which have been given.

There can be no more plain illustration of this than in the unfortunate controversy that has arisen in this Diocese since the notorious utterances of February last. It is precisely what the Bishop of Bombay has done. He has read into the Report of the Synod Commission his own views, and has anticipated even the Houses of Convocation by coercing his diocese, and forcing the clergymen at work here to comply with his requirements at the point of the bayonet. Now these requirements laid down by the Bishop of Bombay have made the *status quo* that has obtained for half a century an impossibility. He has erected an anvil upon which the Anglican Faith in India can never be shaped, but upon which it is far more likely to be broken. And the question which he has brought to India of all places for solution may be said to pivot upon the true meaning of canonical obedience. Upon this rests the other great consideration as to whether a Bishop can forbid the attendance of unconfirmed *but baptized* children at the Eucharist. What, therefore, is this vow of canonical obedience made by every man in Holy Orders when he is granted the Bishop's license? To ascertain this we cannot do better than take the definition of the Privy Council on the point: "The oath of canonical obedience does not mean that the clergyman will obey all the commands of the Bishop against which there is no law, but that he will obey all such commands as the Bishop by law is authorised to impose." From this it will be seen that unless some definite canon or rubric can be quoted that gives, not an inferential, but a direct veto to the practice of bringing unconfirmed children to join with the worshipping Church in offering the spiritual sacrifice of the body and blood of their Lord, We cannot agree that any one Bishop has the prerogative of forbidding their attendance. There is little doubt that the Clementine liturgy suggests the possibility of the attendance of children, and that it makes provision for their presence. The Roman, American, and Scotch Churches never question their right. And within the pale of the Anglican Communion men holding views as widely divergent as Father Benson and the Bishop of St. Albans are emphatic on this point. The former writes: "As for the presence of children at the Holy Communion there may be different opinions as to its expediency; but there certainly never was any law of the land or Church requiring children to be sent away whether confirmed or unconfirmed before the celebration." And the latter, in his Charge, delivered about three months after he must have seen the Bombay Charge, says:—"I am not aware that I have any legal power to prevent the attendance of young unconfirmed children at the Holy Communion, if there be the legal number of communicants." It should be remembered that the controversy which has arisen in this Diocese over this vexed question is not a personal one. Deep principles are at stake. To many, both among the clergy and laity, it is a matter of vital consequence. The point at issue is not so much whether they should bow before the *Ipse Dixit* of Bishop Pym, for by that means the matter might become only a temporary submission. But it is whether or not they should allow an interpretation of canonical obedience, which would render it possible for work of the Church to be dislocated through the diversity in the views of different holders of the See. What we want to know in this crisis is not what is the mind of the Bishop of Bombay, or any of his successors, but what is the mind of the Living Church.

And until we know what that mind is we submit that the clergy of this Diocese cannot be expected to upset the practices which have been fostered or allowed by Bishops Douglas, Milne, and MacArthur, and bind themselves to obey the present holder of the See when he requires of them what is not required by any other Bishop in the Anglican Communion in any part of the world. It will be seen from what we have said that it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the Synod convened to meet in Calcutta in January next. Doubtless their Lordships are equally alive to the crisis. If they give their support to the Ecclesiastical policy of the Bishop of Bombay the result will be disastrous. They will colour the whole horizon of English Christianity in India with a tintage wholly out of harmony with the mind of the Living Church. They will leave behind them as an heirloom for the Anglo-Indian Christianity of the future the impression of a one-sided interpretation instead of the Catholic Faith of Christ. They will separate Anglo-Indian Christianity in its vital principle from the rest of the Anglo-Catholic Communion. They will drive the Fatherhoods and Sisterhoods from India. They will render it difficult for any self-respecting member of the Catholic party to remain in the mission field. They will establish an episcopal Papacy in Bombay in face of which no man dare express any opinion known to be unpalatable to the Bishop. They will kill individualism altogether, and give birth to craven fear where whole-hearted confidence should reign supreme. They will cut at the root principle of the Reformed Church of England, (that she shall be free) and they will annul as far as Anglo-Indian Christianity is concerned the Magna Charta of Religious Liberty. It is important that the Synod should be aware that the laity are alive to the immense questions at stake and that they are looking for a Synodical expression which will allow of a *modus vivendi* until the whole mind of the Living Church finds its expression in a legitimate and constitutional way. And in face of this importance we venture to emphasise to their Lordships the epoch-making character of their deliberations, and all that their decision means to that Great Indian Church which may yet arise if sympathy, toleration, and *comprehension* are given their right place in its construction.

WILSONS OF HULL.—THE peer whose death is announced in our news columns was for so many years known as Mr. Charles Wilson, that he lost his identity outside of Yorkshire when he shrouded himself under the formidable title of Lord Nunburnholme two years ago. There are few more interesting modern families in Britain than the Wilsons of Hull. The late peer was a very able man, who, however, believed that money would do anything. In one respect he probably created a record. As a commoner he cemented a connection with the Peerage which is perhaps unique. He began by marrying Miss Wellesley, a handsome woman, of the Wellington family. This was not his only ducal connection, however. His second son, Mr. Guy Greville, married Lady Isabel Innes-Kerr, the sister of the Duke of Roxburghe, but she died a year or two ago. Lord Nunburnholme's eldest son married Lady Marjorie Wynn-Carrington, daughter of Earl Carrington; and his daughter, Miss Enid Wilson, is now Countess of Chesterfield; while another daughter married the son of Mr. Chaplin, whose mother was daughter of a Duke of Sutherland. Young Mr. Chaplin's sister, too, is the wife of Lord Castlereagh, heir to the Marquess of Londonderry, whose only daughter is Countess of Ilchester. Hence it would be a rather difficult task to say where the list of Charles Wilson's relations by marriage ended. The Wilsons are an ambitious race, but they suffered some serious set backs in their struggle up the social ladder. Mr. Thomas Wilson, the Hull shipowner, left two sons—Arthur and Charles. The former kept Liberty Hall at Tranby Croft, while the latter did the same at Warter Priory. Up till the Baccarat scandal of about fifteen years ago the Wilsons stood united. But after that famous case, in which the King played an innocent part, and for which a once well-known Scottish baronet is to this day hiding his shame-faced personality in his native glen, or in some out of the way corner of the Earth, the Wilsons became divided, the Warter Priory people believing that the odium of the troubles at Tranby Croft had besmirched them. This was rough on the Tranby Croft family, who had, of course, caressed the serpent unmindful of its sting, and suffered innocently. But time brought its revenges, as it always does. A decade later the tailons of scandal fastened upon a daughter of Warter Priory—Lady Hartopp—whose husband, Sir Charles Hartopp, a sporting baronet, brought an action for divorce on the score of her Ladyship's junkettings with young Earl Cowley in the Leicestershire hunting country. The story of "Topps" and "Bundle" kept London laughing for weeks. Lady Hartopp has now settled down to domestic felicity as Countess Cowley, she having come out to marry Lord Cowley in Colombo a year ago. But it is believed that the Wilsons of Warter Priory and the Wilsons of Tranby Croft now view each other with eyes of mutual commiseration and tender magnanimity. They have long since found that walls of brick and stone may be but the thinnest of glass houses.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.—ANOTHER enormous increase in the number of plague cases and deaths in the Bombay Presidency occurred in September. The number of cases in July was 5,372 and the number of fatal cases, 3,601. In August the former figure had nearly, and the latter more than trebled, while in September there were 36,142 cases and 25,017 deaths. During the three months the increase in the number of infected places rose from 174 to 388 and 589. Of the freshly infected places the most serious was the Satara Agency which had 455 cases and 292 deaths. But further South, in the Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country, the increase was one of the heaviest in the Presidency, namely, from 2,002 cases and 1,357 deaths in July, to 4,830 cases and 3,594 deaths in August and 10,172 cases and 7,529 deaths in September. The Karachi district was fortunate in July and August in having no cases to record and only four cases in September; and the rest of the Sind Province was remarkably free throughout the three months A sudden outbreak in the formerly free Akalkote State brought 56 deaths out of 109 cases, and in Baroda territory the number of cases jumped in three months from a hundred to fifteen hundred, while in Kathiawar the increase in the three months was from one hundred and fourteen to over eighteen hundred. The Satara district was badly infected in July when there were 1,787 cases and 1,132 deaths and 5,443 cases and 3,653 deaths in August, but in September the increase was such as to bring the figures up to 12,261 cases and 8,231 deaths. Bombay City had 83 cases and 73 deaths in July, with a slight increase in August, but by the end of September the figures had risen to 135 and 119 respectively. Karachi City on the other hand is fortunate in recording a decrease in the epidemic, there being only 17 cases, all of which were fatal, during September as compared with 69 in July and 37 in August. It would seem, however, from the wide distribution of the increase throughout the Presidency that the mortality this winter is likely to be very heavy.

BIG FEES.—THE *Times* in its discriminating and not excessively eulogistic obituary notice of Lord Brampton, better known as Sir Henry Hawkins, informs us that at the period of the Holborn Viaduct Compensation Cases he is said to have made £22,000 in one year. But this is nothing compared with the amount that a certain member of the Parliamentary Bar is credited in legal circles with having earned in a single year, namely £40,000! The learned gentleman to whom we allude does not, however, confine himself to Parliamentary business, and makes a great deal of money in arbitration cases. He is said, perhaps unjustly as often happens in these matters, to be extremely "carefully." Hawkins had at one time the reputation of being economical, and in this connection two rather good anecdotes are related. "Suppose I give you sixpence," he said, putting a case to Sir Frank Lockwood. "I cannot conceive your Lordship doing any such thing," was the ready retort. His love of accumulation was the subject of one of Ballantine's grimmest jokes. "You cannot take your money with you," the Serjeant observed, "and if you did, it would melt." Certainly the Church of Rome, which he joined very late in life, has no reason to regard him as parsimonious. The gorgeous funeral service which was held in the new Cathedral at Westminster fittingly recognised his contributions towards the beautifying of that remarkable building. At one time he was a familiar figure in the streets of London, and in former years he has frequently been seen in the neighbourhood of the law-courts and elsewhere accompanied by his beloved dog Jack.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oriental," with the outward Mails of the 18th instant left, Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a. m. on Friday next.

THE H. T. "Soudan" left Mauritius (Port Louis) on Saturday afternoon the 26th instant for Bombay.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. "Ischia," from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on the 28th instant.

THE German East Africa Line s.s. "Reichstag" left Durban for Bombay on the 28th instant *via* Seychelles.

CHAPTER XVI of our new Serial Story "Scarlet Town," by Alice and Claude Askew, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co. s.s. "Oceanien" left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th instant and is expected here on the 31st instant, at 4 a.m.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 5th October 1907, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 85,372 mds. and Rs. 10,384 in the earnings.

AN earthquake of some severity, with its origin estimated as seven hundred miles distant, was registered upon the Simla seismograph on Sunday, the first tremor beginning about 10-49.

A GANG of Mahsud raiders on the 25th instant, carried off six tonga ponies from Jatta on the Dera Ismail Khan Frontier, west of the tank; also kidnapping three of the syces, whom they afterwards released.

THE marriage arranged between Major George Rainier Vanrenen, 16th Rajputs, and Gwenllyian Sibylla, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cowper, late of Lyle Court, Isle of Wight, will take place at Fatehgarh, U. P., on the 12th December.

A METEORITE of exceptional brilliancy was observed in Calcutta on Saturday evening last, about 7-40 p.m., travelling in a north-westerly direction. A second or two after it vanished, after splitting into two or three fragments, there was a loud report heard in all parts of the city.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Margaret May, younger daughter of the late John Alexander Bell, (Police Magistrate Dimbula and Dikoya, Ceylon) and of Mrs. Macdonnell, Ootacamund, and Colonel R. F. Clothier, Indian Army, late Comdt., 27th Madras Infantry, and for seven years on the Staff in India and Burma.

A SHANGHAI telegram to the "Lokalanzeiger," a Berlin journal, announces the formal opening of a German Medical School in that town. Eight military students from Nankin are to take a course at the cost of the Chinese Government, and twenty-three others have put their names down. The favourable attitude of the native authorities and mercantile circles is said to promise success to the institution.

THE death is announced of the mother of the Emperor of Japan, Nakayama. It is stated that the Court will not make any formal notification of her demise and will not go into formal mourning, as she was not officially recognised as the Empress-mother. According to the Imperial House law, when a Prince is born of a lady other than an Empress, although this fact does not debar the Prince from succession to the Throne, it does not necessarily make the mother a member of the Imperial family, and the Emperor's mother remained the highest holder of Court rank without formal recognition. In the circumstances, it is most likely that the nation will go into mourning on its own initiative.

AN interesting ceremony took place recently in Ottawa, when the oldest Grey Nun in the world, Sister Ste. Croix, celebrated the diamond jubilee of her religious profession at the Mother House. Sister Ste. Croix, who in the world was Miss Adelaide Pigeon, is 92 years old, and was born near Montreal. Great festivities of a religious and social nature marked the event. Archbishop Duhamel celebrated Mass, which was attended by a large number of Nuns and many relatives of the aged lady. A brother of Sister Ste. Croix from St. Polycarpe, whose age is 88 years, was present and took part in the singing of the Magnificat. A sister, 82 years old, five nieces and a niece of one of these nieces were among those in attendance. Pope Pius X. sent his blessing to the venerable Nun. In the afternoon Sister Ste. Croix was presented with an Address and a well-filled purse by her relatives, and the Nuns held a reception in her honour, in the course of which she was given a beautiful bouquet accompanied by an Address. In spite of her great age, Sister Ste. Croix, who is one of the most devout Nuns in the community, follows all the exercises and rises regularly every day at 5 o'clock.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

VICTORIAN BUDGET.

Fremantle as a Seaport.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, OCTOBER 14.

Mr. Bent, as treasurer of Victoria, delivered his fourth Budget statement in the Legislative Assembly. There were two new departures in connection with the deliverance. It is the first time that a State Budget speech has been made during a day sitting of the House, and it is also the first time that the speech has been printed and distributed to members before delivery. The only portions of it that were not printed were the interjections and replies, as he himself jocularly remarked. The statement was comprehensive, but explicit, and both it and the budget papers were so plainly set out that he who ran might read. Mr. Bent was in his pleasantest mood, as well he might with such a glowing record of prosperity as he had to disclose. Briefly, the salient features of the financial position are that the surplus for last year amounted to £812,210, that £614,000 of the amount has been appropriated to reduction of past deficits, £42,000 to mining development, £8,000 to improvement of State forests, £100,000 to make good deficiency in railway stock, and the balance of £48,210 for State school buildings. As to the future, Mr. Bent is as usual very restrained in his estimate. Exclusive of railways, he expects a deficit of £178,394, but from the railways he looks for a profit of £192,562, so that the year he reckons will show a surplus or £14,168. His estimates of total revenue are £171,016 less than the actual receipts for last year, and his estimates of expenditure show an increase of £586,583. There was nothing very sensational in the Treasurer's programme for the new financial year. He outlined an important reform in railway finance and confirmed the recent forecast of the Chief Commissioner of a substantial reduction in freights and fares. Among matters incidentally touched upon were the electrification of the suburban system of railways, the development of our brown coal resources, and the proposals for giving better harbour accommodation at the port of Melbourne.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

At the rate that the tariff debate is proceeding it will be months before the schedule goes up to the Senate. Practically the whole of last week was devoted to the one item, wire netting. The extreme protectionists are loud in their complaint about Sir Wm. Lyne having abandoned his guns, but the Minister himself holds that he got as much as he could have expected. The comparative ease with which the decrease of duty to 10 per cent. on foreign netting and to 5 per cent. on the British article was obtained has strengthened the determination of the moderate protectionists and of the free-trade's to fight for wholesale reductions. The speeches are just as long as they were in 1901, and the new members are especially talkative. Last week again long reference was made to old-time New South Wales history. Mr. Hughes wasted time in the abuse of Mr. Reid, and in turn he was abetted by the Leader of the Opposition. The Chairman, Mr. McDonald, is unfortunately somewhat of a disappointment. He allows members to wander round all points of the compass, instead of keeping them to the issue immediately before the House. Points of order are sprung upon him incessantly, and he has not shown himself strong enough in his decisions A good deal of time could be saved if he would only exercise more authority. Consideration of the tariff will be resumed in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, with the item sugar. A long discussion is anticipated.

THE NEW PROTECTION.

At a meeting of the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers on Monday the president (Mr. J. M. Joshua) said that, to the surprise and delight of a great many persons, but to the disgust of others, Parliament was making good progress with the tariff. He understood that there was nothing to prevent the tariff passing the House of Representatives within six weeks. All parties were desirous of getting rid of it as soon as possible. The Opposition, he had reason to believe, had no intention of blocking it. The promulgation by the Government of the New Protection must interest the members of that Chamber. The wages boards were no protection to them if sweating was to be allowed in other States. The New Protection was a natural and reasonable policy to pursue—(hear, hear)—and a natural complement to the wages board system. An important section in Parliament seemed to have at last recognised this. Consequently the passage of the tariff would be easier than it otherwise might have been. The proposal in the New Protection scheme to regulate prices was reasonable if not carried too far. It would require to be very carefully administered.

FREMANTLE AS A PORT.

Captain R. Laurie, M.L.C., who is the chairman of the Fremantle Harbour Trust Commissioners, accompanied by Mrs. Laurie, returned by the R. M. S. Orontes yesterday from an extended holiday trip throughout the United Kingdom and the Continent. When interviewed by a press representative yesterday Captain Laurie said:—"I would like to say that I found a very general opinion in favour of Fremantle as a port. That unfavourable reputation which Fremantle had in the past has entirely disappeared and the shipping fraternity in England and on the Continent look upon our harbour as a satisfactory one. While perhaps my position might be said to render my opinion a biassed one, I may venture to assert that as a port of despatch, and considering the number of hours worked, Fremantle more than holds its own. In Fremantle the men only work certain hours, but the hours of working in Europe are continuous. The secret of the popularity which I find Fremantle enjoys with the maritime fraternity is, I think, due to the fact that we consult consignees before making fresh moves or formulating new proposals. This is not the attitude adopted in other ports, where the regulations are thrust down the throats of the seafaring men. European ports hold an advantage in many instances in regard to the despatch of cargo, because they discharge goods into lighters whereas we in Fremantle discharge all cargo, except the Perth portion, over the side on to the wharf. Thus boats are enabled to work both sides, and exercise the fullest capacity of their gear.

LABOUR ON THE BARRIER.

For the first time in its history the Barrier is now employing 10,000 men to work the mines in the district and turn out the wealth that has made Broken Hill known throughout the length and breadth of the civilised world. The Broken Hill Proprietary is responsible for this increase to the extent of 165 men, as it now employs 3,375 men instead of 3,210 as at the end of the June quarter. The Santh mine has also greatly increased its activity of late, and its return shows that more hands are now engaged underground as well as on the surface, where big improvements are in the course of being carried out. At the Central a slight falling-off has occurred in the number of men employed on the surface, but that is due to the completion of the new mill and slime treatment plant. The North, where everything is going ahead well just now, shows an increase in the number of men employed, and the Junction North is employing 343 men, as against 224 at the end of June. In consequence of the cessation of operations at the Zinc Corporation's British mine plant a decrease is noticeable in its employment roll, while the closing down of some outside mines and slackening of work at others has reduced the number of men employed on "outside shows" by about one hundred. It is very evident that with such undeniable signs of prosperity along the line of lode, Broken Hill cannot be in any way responsible for the existing slump in share values. Even as it is, managers declare that they are unable to obtain all the men they have room for, so rapid has been the development of some of the large mines along the line of lode. Of the small mines, the New White Leads is the only one which is maintaining its place as an employer of labour, the others having either suspended operations or shortened hands.

GOLD STEALING AT BENDIGO.

At the monthly meeting of the Bendigo Mining Managers' Association on Saturday night, Mr. J. Veale moved the motion, of which he had previously given notice, that Parliament be asked to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the alleged gold stealing in this district. He remarked that since last meeting many things had occurred. A certain reverend gentleman had preached a sermon which had evoked a large amount of indignation. At a public meeting in the town hall a deputation had also interviewed the minister, and the statements then made had borne out the allegations of the reverend gentleman in question. The circumstances in which some gold buyers carried on their business should be a sufficient proof that it was not done on legitimate lines. He believed that there were as honorable men amongst the miners and mining managers as were to be found in any other station of life, but the fact remained that there was a large quantity of gold being sent away from Bendigo that could not be properly accounted for. That being so, he considered that, notwithstanding the opinion of the Minister of Mines and other people that there was no necessity for the appointment of a royal commission, the motion should be carried. In the interest of honest miners and managers, there should be full inquiry into all the circumstances, so that the blame should be placed on the proper shoulders. If it could be shown that this large quantity of gold in question was not stolen from local mines, but was brought here from outside places, it would give investors at a distance more confidence in the Bendigo mining industry. Mr. W. Rickards seconded the motion. It was supported by Mr. J. Langdon (United Hustler's and Redan), who remarked that the so-called indignation meeting was only a clap-trap cry got up by certain individuals in order to distract attention from the issue. Mr. R. Martin said it was evident that the Government did not intend to appoint a royal commission. (Mr. Langdon: We'll make them) It was no use talking like that. It would be much better to go to the root of the evil and restrict the gold buyers. Mr. E. Trewern, vice-president, also supported the motion which was carried unanimously.

THE AUSTRALIAN SUMMER.

The attractions which exist in various parts of South Australia for those in search of health and recreation, more particularly during the summer months, are not sufficiently well known. The Government have over and over again asserted their intention of establishing a Tourists' Bureau under competent management, but hitherto nothing has been done. In the meanwhile, however, it is interesting and encouraging to know that the Railways Commissioner is showing some enterprise in the direction of rendering the beauty spots within reasonable distance of Adelaide easily and rapidly accessible. He has had for some time under consideration the question of giving a quicker service of trains between Adelaide and Victor Harbor, as well as intermediate stations, and with that object the line south of Strathalbyn has been strengthened with a view to carrying heavier engines. The work is not yet completed, but it is hoped that before the summer traffic begins in November next it will be possible to run trains at a high rate of speed along this portion of the line. The distance from Adelaide to Victor Harbor by train is not very great and there should be no difficulty in completing the whole journey in three hours if stoppages are minimised and if a better speed can be attained by the trains. Up to the present time the journey, more particularly between Strathalbyn and the seaside, has been so tedious that many people who would otherwise have taken the trip have been restrained from doing so, and have chosen other resorts to which they can get more comfortably and with less loss of time. There is no doubt that if it were possible to get rapidly to and from Victor Harbor, and if the fares were reasonable, there would be a great increase of traffic to the beautiful centres along Encounter Bay during the hot summer months. The nearer seaside resorts, from Large Bay to Brighton, are always crowded during the summer holidays, but those in search not only of sea air but of scenic loveliness and some degree of peace and quiet, would prefer to go farther away, supposing the difference in time and expense was not too great. The Railways Commissioner no doubt recognises these facts, and it may be hoped that the new policy which is contemplated in respect to Victor Harbor will be followed in regard to other beauty spots which are accessible by means of the railways.

SHIPBUILDING IN AUSTRALIA.

Colonel H. C. Stanley, representative in Australia of the English shipbuilding firm of Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., has been inspecting sites in and around Melbourne on which to establish shipbuilding works. During a conversation with the Premier (Mr. Bent) to-day Colonel Stanley said the company were anxious to become the pioneers of the shipbuilding industry in Australia, and he had selected, subject to the approval of his company, a site at Altona Bay in close proximity to the works for the manufacture of iron and steel by the Moore-Hesketh process, and this would be a great advantage The site was also near the brown coal deposits, which would provide cheap and convenient fuel for shipbuilding works within eight or nine miles of the G.P.O. Colonel Stanley added that it was the intention of the company to send out a number of specially skilled superintendents and a staff of highly trained and expert workmen to inaugurate the new works, and they would bring with them plans and specifications, and undertake the training of the operatives who would be required to carry on the industry.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

Referring to the Transcontinental Railway and the action proposed by South Australia, Sir William Lyne said there were two or three aspects of the case that could not be overlooked. One was that Western Australia was induced to join the Commonwealth by a promise that the railway project would be carried into effect. The railway would not cost four millions. "Another important feature," the Minister continued, "is that we are governing a great continent with a great coastline with the northern and western portions of which we have only indifferent communication. Near to us there are countries teeming with people—China and Japan—who could come down and get a footing on our coasts at any time; whereas if we had a railway we could get up and meet them. Then we have a tentative agreement with the South Australian Government regarding the Northern Territory, and my idea is to push a railway right through, so that we shall be in a position to mobilise troops quickly wherever they may be wanted. If they are constructed the railways to Kalgoorlie and to the Northern Territory must be on the broad gauge, because we shall want to be able to travel quickly and to carry big loads. The New South railways ought to be carried through at once to Broken Hill, and thus make the line right through from Sydney to Perth."

BOAT ACCIDENTS IN SYDNEY HARBOUR.

While the Sydney Sailing Club's race was in progress on Saturday, the 18-footer Zena capsized and one of her crew, Edgar Woods, assistant to Dr. Flashmann, at the Callan Park Asylum and a resident of Watson's Bay was drowned. The Zena, which is owned and sailed by Mr. Jas. M. Firth, had just rounded the boat mark at Clark Island and was breaking tacks when she went over just in the track of the Manly steamer Bingera. The steamer was only about 100 yards off at the time and the engines were reversed, but before she could be brought to a standstill the vessel was within 10ft. of the upturned boat. Most of the crew were clinging to the boat, but they dived in order to avoid being run down by the Bingera, or caught in the suction caused by the revolving propeller. A boat was lowered from the steamer, and several of the men in the water were picked up, while others were rescued by the police launch. Woods was carried under the sponson of the Bingera, and was not seen afterwards. Mr. Firth was in an unconscious state when taken out of the water but he is now recovering. A second-class petty officer on H. M. S. Prometheus, named Crouch, was drowned in the harbour yesterday. He, with a man named Edward Till, was out in a dinghy which capsized near the north end of Garden Island. A boat from the warship rescued Till, but Crouch had disappeared when the boat reached the scene.

A.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, continuing in "M.A.P." the "Story of My Life," gives her impressions of Irving's Hamlet. She writes:—"In 'Hamlet' Irving did not go to the audience. He made them come to him. . . . I have seen many Hamlets—Fechter, Charles Kean, Rossi, Frederick Hass, Forbes Robertson, and my own son, Gordon Craig, among them, but they were not in the same hemisphere! I refuse to go and see Hamlets now. I want to keep Henry Irving's Hamlet fresh and clear in my memory until I die. . . . When he engaged me to play Ophelia in 1878 he asked me to go down to Birmingham to see the play, and that night I saw what I shall always consider the "perfection" of acting. It had been wonderful in 1874. In 1878 it was far more wonderful. It has been said that when he had the 'advantage' of my Ophelia his Hamlet 'improved.' I don't think so. He was always quite independent of the people with whom he acted."

[* By telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

THE GERMAN COURT SCANDAL.

CLOSE OF THE TRIAL.

Popular Recognition for Herr Harden.

ECHOES FROM MOROCCO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The trial of Harden has been concluded, and the verdict will be given on Tuesday.

Harden's Counsel contended that Count Moltke had been compelled to take action.

Harden, in his speech, denied that the articles in the *Zukunft* were aimed at Count Moltke, and said that Prince Eulenburg's return to Germany necessitated the resumption of the articles in the *Zukunft* The Camarillas' influence on the Kaiser led to the resignation of Bismarck, and Caprivi's fall was due to Prince Eulenburg. Prince Hohenlohe, he said, was afraid of Prince Eulenburg. Prince von Bulow was Prince Eulenburg's creation and was now his bitterest enemy.

The Moroccan affair, he declared, was due to Prince Eulenburg's influence.

When leaving the court, Harden received an ovation.

Count Moltke is under police protection.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

Harden, at the trial, alleged that the Camarilla induced the Kaiser to believe that reconciliation with France was possible and that His Majesty's resentment at the diplomatic rebuff precipitated the Morocco Crisis. When the exposure came, the Kaiser was the first to step in and break up the Camarilla.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

Prince von Bulow's Attitude.

THE KAISER'S VISIT NON-POLITICAL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

It is semi-officially announced that though Prince von Bulow would welcome an opportunity of responding to the friendly sentiments of serious political circles in Great Britain by personally testifying that he has never been an opponent of Great Britain, he is unable to accompany the Kaiser, as apart from the pressure of work incidental to the opening of the Reichstag, his accompanying His Majesty would be used to attach to the visit a political importance which it does not possess.

THE CALABRIA EARTHQUAKE.

British Naval Assistance Offered.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

Admiral Drury, at Malta, offered the Italian Government to send a warship to Gerace to help the victims of the earthquake.

The offer was declined owing to the bad anchorage and to the distance inland of the districts most stricken.

THE PRETORIA OUTRAGE.

Disgraceful Disclosure.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The *Daily Mail* says that the outrage on the late President Kruger's grave was a drunken after-dinner prank on the part of three British officers and two chorus-girls.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Outbuilding the "Dreadnought."

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

A telegram from Paris states that the Supreme Council of the Navy has decided to establish a type of battleship much more powerful than the "Dreadnought" type.

MACAO-CANTON RAILWAY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

A telegram from Lisbon states that the Government has decided to construct a railway from Macao to Canton.

ADISABEBA.

Cabinet on European Lines Formed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

Reuter, telegraphing from Adisabeba, says that a Cabinet on European lines has been formed.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28

A telegram from Perth states that England has made a total score of 402. Fane contributed 133.

Westralia has made 152 in the first innings and then followed on making 12 runs without the loss of a wicket at the close of play.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The death has occurred of Lord Nunburnholme.

[Lord Nunburnholme (Charles Wilson, of Warter Priory) was Liberal M. P. for Hull from 1874 till 1905 when he was elevated to the Upper Chamber.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER 27.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oriental," with the English mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day. The same Company's s. s. "Moldavia" left for Colombo and Australia also at 8 p.m. to-day.

THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

HUGE GOLD IMPORTS PENDING.

Impassioned Appeal from Financiers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

A telegram from New York states that six and a half million dollars in gold has been engaged for shipment from Europe.

President Roosevelt has written congratulating Mr. Cortelyon and the financiers on the manner in which they have handled the crisis, which threatened the destruction of credit essential to legitimate business.

LATER.

Mr. Cortelyon has returned to Washington and does not anticipate any further financial trouble.

LORD CROMER HONOURED BY THE CITY.

London a Political Mecca.

EXTREMISTS AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

HOW TO PUT DOWN UNREST IN INDIA AND EGYPT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

Lord Cromer was presented to-day with the Freedom of the City of London at the Guildhall. He was heartily cheered.

In returning thanks for the presentation Lord Cromer emphasised the fact that in recent years foreign affairs had been happily removed from the atmosphere of party politics.

He was sure, he continued, that Sir Eldon Gorst would achieve success if he did not allow himself to be hurried by English faddists and the numerous scribes in Egypt who regarded London as a Political Mecca.

Lord Cromer warmly acknowledged Sir Edward Grey's loyal support and referred to the Anglo-Russian Agreement which he considered perfectly justifiable, despite certain concessions.

It was a mistake, he said, to treat Egyptian Rationalists and their friends too seriously. He was not alluding, he said, to those who desired a reasonable Extension of self-governing institutions, but to the extremists who existed in Cairo, Calcutta, Dublin and elsewhere.

He saw only one method of dealing with Indian and Egyptian unrest and that was to continue steadily doing our duty and to descend with a heavy hand on agitators who overstepped the Law, and to adopt, gradually, reforms required by moderate men.

CANADA AND ASIATICS.

Active Campaign against Hindus.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The *Times'* Correspondent at Vancouver telegraphs that the Finance Committee has passed a resolution demanding the exclusion of Asiatics for a time at least and is arranging to memorialise the Dominion Government to procure the abrogation of the Treaty with Japan.

Hindu immigrants, says the Correspondent, are treated with shocking injustice, the Immigration officials excluding them on the flimsiest protexts. The Steamship Companies consequently refuse to carry any more.

The Anti-Asiatics believe that the battle is won with regard to Hindus.

THE "SANDHYA" CASE.

Death of the Editor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 28.

Pundit Brahmabandhab Upadhya, Editor of the "Sandhya," died at the Campbell Hospital yesterday morning. Deceased was about 43 years of age. A charge of sedition was pending against him and he was enlarged on bail. He was a nephew of Kali Churn Banerji and his real name was Bhowani Churn Banerji. He first turned a Protestant then a Roman Catholic and after having passed through other religious phases, finally returned to Hinduism of the most militant type. He visited Western countries as a theological scholar. He was a powerful writer in Bengali and a platform speaker. As editor of the *Sandhya* he declared his aim was to appeal to the masses. The funeral took place last evening. His remains were carried to the burning ghat in procession which included students, the editors of several Bengalee and Anglo-Bengali Newspapers and men of various other professions and occupations. The body was cremated according to Hindu rites and ceremonies.

HIMALAYA MOUNTAINEERING.

World's Record Broken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 28.

A telegram to the "Englishman" dated Darjeeling October 27th says: The world's climbing record has been beaten Mr. Robinson and Mr. Aas, Norwegian mountain climbers who have succeeded in climbing the North-East peak of Kaoru 24,020 feet to within fifty feet of the summit. They were forced to return by a high wind and night approaching or they could easily have reached the top. The party are returning to Darjeeling. One native died a natural death and Mr. Aas had his toes frozen, but not seriously. The height reached was over 23,900.

NEW ASSESSMENT IN HOWRAH.

Petition Disregarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 28.

The Government Resolution on the memorial submitted to His Honour the Lieut-Governor by the rate-payers of the Howrah Municipality and by certain merchants, traders and manufacturers of that town, praying for redress against the procedure adopted by the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah in connection with the recent revaluation of that Municipality, is published.

The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the proceedings in respect of the reassessment are in order and he is of opinion that the arrangements made for the revaluation of the town reflect credit on the Chairman of the Municipality and the Municipal Committee.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Meeting of Young Men in South India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRICHINOPOLY, OCTOBER 27.

The third sitting of the South India Young Men's Federation was held yesterday at the National High School, Trichinopoly amidst great enthusiasm. Professor Davar came from Bombay, to preside, and arrived here *via* Madras. There were many students, young men and masters present. Mr. Sankariah, ex-Dewan of Cochin, delivered an address briefly touching upon the subject of students dabbling in politics and advising them to study and not to take active part in current agitation and topics which required mature judgment and experience.

Mr. Suriyanarayaiyer Vakil, Tanjore Vice-President of the Federation, in proposing Mr. Davar to the Chair referred to Mr. Davar's self-sacrificing and noble work of Technical Education for which he has devoted his whole time, energy and talents, and observed that he was a model lesson for practical workers for India's Industrial advancement.

Mr. Rengacharier, Lecturer, National School, in seconding the proposition, wished Mr. Davar a happy sojourn in Southern India as the same is undertaken for demonstrating his sympathy with juneviles efforts for improvement. Then the General Secretary, Mr. Duraisamier, addressed the meeting giving a retrospect of the Federation movement, its scope, object and methods.

Professor Davar delivered his inaugural address which was carefully listened to with attention. As a practical worker for India's cause Mr. Devar was garlanded by Dewan Sankariah. This hall was crowded.

The President thanked those present and said that he accepted the Presidentship as a matter of duty. He expressed disapproval at crowding the legal and medical professions. "Commerce rules the destinies of nations. History of commerce is the history of civilisation. We succeeded in overcrowding the legal and the medical professions but with our activities we can't overdo commerce. The larger, the number, the better for the country. To stimulate commerce commercial men ought to be well-trained in technicalities. I strongly advocate agricultural banks. We proved slow in initiating those movements that promise materially advantageous." He eloquently pleaded for social and religious reform. "Keep the Japanese model in view. Government encourages by scholarships. The people should also come forward. We lack Tatas." He then spoke of the Tata's mines scheme. "Keep Lyabji Mohan Bose, Kalibancyen as models. Germany has sixty Commercial Colleges supported by people. England found necessary to remodel according the German methods. Austria and Belgium followed. National Colleges should be established. We should try to establish village schools. Men should come to work in a honorary Capacity. He expressed his willingness to assist by giving information commercial subjects. He laid much stress on manly exercise. He resumed his seat amidst applause. Great enthusiasm prevails.

Mr. N. Rajagopaliyar eloquently addressed the the assembly on the following resolutions. "That the Federation discourages the tendency of crowding the legal profession. That the people should take to Commercial and Industrial pursuits."

FIGHT WITH PLAGUE.

Campaign Progressing in the United Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 28.

Major Chaytor White, the United Provinces Plague Expert delivered a valuable lecture on the value plague inoculation here on Saturday. The lecture, which was in Hindustani, aimed at instructing the leading Indian gentlemen of Lucknow, Educationists, Lawyers, merchants and others in inoculation. The audience was informed of the desire expressed by Sir John Hewett that the public of these provinces should be fully informed of the efficacy of inoculation. The lecturer said disinfection was of little use without inoculation. The presence of a rat flea in a dwelling would undo all that disinfection had done. Diagrams of rat fleas were shown and sealed tubes containing specimens of these fleas were distributed amongst the audience. Methods were also explained of the preparation of the serum in Bombay. The lecturer emphasized the necessity of having Indian women folk inoculated and said for purdhanashins it was necessary to expose one arm only and for such inoculations a special Lady Doctor had been engaged. Inoculations would take place at their private residences and the cost would be defrayed by Government. Statistics *re* plague immunity of inoculated persons were given and two persons were inoculated as an example to the audience. Major White will lecture at other places, and all that can be will be done to popularise inoculation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 28.

Captain Garratt from leave is posted to the North-West Frontier Province and Lieutenant Oliver, Assistant Commissioner from Kohat to Kashmir as Assistant to the Resident.

Now that the reorganisation of the Army Department has been disposed of the system in force, until two years ago will be resumed, of locating the bulk of the Army Headquarter offices at Simla permanently. Only small camp offices therefore will accompany the Commander-in-Chief to Calcutta this winter, an appreciable saving being thereby effected.

Lieutenant W. K. Gray, 9th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Jhansi.

2nd-Lieutenant Wallace, 71st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 73rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Jabbulpore.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant Kerans, 86th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Lieutenant Gardiner, 115th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant Curry, 31st Punjabis, is transferred to the 55th Rifles on return from leave.

Colonel H. V. Biggs, Royal Engineers, is posted as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Jhansi, on vacating his appointment of Adjutant, Royal Horse Artillery, Meerut.

Captain Wardrop, Royal Horse Artillery, is attached to "E" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his Commission by Lieutenant McCulloch, Royal Irish Rifles.

Colonel G. M. Heath and Captain J. B. MacGeorge, Royal Engineers, embarked on the 18th instant for a tour of duty in India.

The Cavalry concentration near Saugor-Bina in 5th (Mhow) Division is abandoned.

Batteries of the 5th Brigade, R. F. A., will not proceed to Palipahri but will practise near Jubulpore probably from 6th to 21st December. The Palipahri Camp will now end on 15th december.

Lieut R. P. Miles to be Superintendent of Gymnasia, Secunderabad, vice Lieut. Yates vacated.

Major C. W. G. Richardson, 19th Punjabis, has eight months' leave.

The disbandment of the 58th Silladar Camel Corps is notified the personnel to be transferred to other units.

MR. JOHN MORLEY.

The Secretary of State for India, who has declined to allow himself to be put forward for the Lord Rectorship of St. Andrew's University, has a personality which does not make for the popularity with the masses writes "Ideas". To most folks he appears stern and unsympathetic. As a platform speaker he is admirable. Moderately fluent, full of "wise sawe," he always maintains a high level when discussing public questions. But it is as a speaker on literary topics that he shines most brilliantly. The son of a Blackburn surgeon, when at college he became known for his plain, blunt speeches. On one occasion he had the temerity to move that the execution of Charles the First was justifiable, and, what is more, succeeded in carrying his motion. In the early sixties, when just over twenty, he went to London, and buried himself in some Holborn chambers. Here he fell on hard times, and was compelled to sell some of his book in order, as he said, to keep the wolf from the door.

THE LATE NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK.

Condolences from the Nizam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, OCTOBER 28.

The following has been sent from H. H. the Nizam's Secretary to the Acting Secretary to the Aligarh College:—"The Nizam has heard with deep regret the sad news of the death of his old servant Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, and commands me to request that you will kindly convey to the Trustees, Staff and students of the College, His Highness' heartfelt condolences with them in their great loss.

"As a mark of His Highness' appreciation of the services of the late Nawab to Hyderabad and to the cause of Muslim education, His Highness has already sanctioned a monthly allowance of Rs. 300 o the Nawab's widow for life."

THE BISHOP OF LAHORE GOES ON LEAVE.

Chaplaincy Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 28.

The Bishop of Lahore proceeds on a year's furlough from next spring and during his absence the Venerable Archdeacon will officiate as Bishop's Commissary and will reside in Simla next hot weather. Owing to the Archdeacon being in Simla Reverend W. B. Handford, M. A., will take up the Chaplaincy of Murree next summer.

Reverend W. W. Castle, M. A., Chaplain of Lahore, takes over the chaplaincy of Nowshera from 1st Proximo.

The Reverend W. B. Handford, M. A., returns to Lahore on Wednesday 30th instant and resumes the chaplaincy of the station.

Reverend W. T. C. Henry becomes Assistant Chaplain of Lahore.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE, MADRAS.

Mr. Bird to Succeed Mr. Clarke.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 28.

Mr. F. D. Bird, Second Presidency Magistrate, Madras, succeeds Mr. W. E. T. Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who retires from the Public Service from the 1st proximo.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

Mr. Munro's Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 28.

With reference to the appointment of Mr. J. H. Munro, I. C. S., as Seventh Additional Judge, recently sanctioned for the Madrass High Court, the "Madras Mail" says that the appointment was expected in Madras sometime ago when the choice, it was thought, lay between Mr. Munro and Mr. A. F. Pinhey. Mr. Munro, who is at present District and Sessions Judge of South Malabar, has however been appointed. A better selection could hardly have been made.

DEATH OF MR. A. H. CLARKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 28.

I regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. A. H. Clarke, Deputy Accountant General, Military Accounts Department, at Elphinstone Hotel yesterday evening. The probable cause death was heart failure.

COCAINE HABIT IN JHELUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 28.

A Jhelum Correspondent writes that the use of cocaine is not confined to the Delhi District as the ehandul shops also sell this drug in the smoking dens in the Jhelum and Rawalpindi Districts. How this habit has been introduced into Northern Punjab is not known, but it has probably been introduced by the quack druggists who come from Delhi and hawk their medicines in the native bazars.

DR. NEILD COOK'S RETIREMENT.

Presentation Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 28.

On Saturday afternoon the retiring Health Officer, Dr. Neild Cook, was presented, at his residence in Park Street, with an address and a handsome silver tea service by the Officers of the Calcutta Health Department.

RAILWAY COOLIES STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 28.

The Railway Engineering coolies at Damukdia have struck work in a body had it not been for the firm and resolute bearing of the P. W. Inspector at Choordunga. They would have assaulted him. The case will be made over to the police.

MAHARANI OF DARBHANGA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARBHANGA, OCTOBER 27.

The Junior Maharani who was reported to be seriously ill is progressive favourably and is now better.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, MAZAGON.

Many of the charitable institutions of Bombay are severely feeling the present increased cost of foodstuffs, and the unusual rise in the necessaries of life is proving a great strain on their exchequers which are never too full. Among the many deserving charities of Bombay, the St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital and Home, Mazagon, deserves to be commended to the public. At present their need of funds is very great, and everything is so dear that the Sisters hardly know how to pay the provision bills. For all this they have not closed their doors to the poor and helpless seeking admission. Twenty-three destitute children were received last month, and eighteen have already been admitted this month. The Sisters will shortly be making their annual Christmas appeal, and those who make a response will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are helping a thoroughly deserving institution.

MR. A. B. BRUCE, Judge in the United Provinces, who is now at Home on leave, has been permitted to retire upon an invalid pension at once.

THE COLLISION AT KOT LAKHPAT.

Wrong Delivery of "Line Clear"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 28.

With regard to the Railway collision at Kot Lakhpat near Lahore which occurred on the morning of the 24th instant, from further particulars to hand, it appears that the Station Master handed the "line clear" to a water-carrier to be delivered to the driver of the Passenger train at the points by means of a "clip" which is the usual practice adopted for all fast trains running through small roadside stations. Instead of this the water-carrier, by some mistake, handed the "line clear" to the native driver of the Goods train which was at that time standing in the yard beyond the points, waiting for the in-coming passenger train to run through. The driver of the goods train without reading the "line clear" to ascertain if it was really intended for him put it in his pocket and started his train. Before the other train had approached the points where the driver of the Passenger train was supposed to have received the "line clear" from the "clip" the line beyond the points takes a slight curve which prevented the Goods train driver from seeing the train coming in. When he did see it he at once stopped and tried to back his train, but unfortunetly it was too late. A portion only of the goods train engine had just been able to get over the points when the passenger train dashed into it.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the Bhatinda District was returning to head-quarters from Lahore by the Goods train in his reserve carriage which was attached to the rear brake-van and he received a slight shaking up there. There was only one lady traveller in the Passenger train from Bhatinda to whom great praise is due for her presence of mind and the assistance she rendered in attending to the injured and dying, especially after the severe shock she undoubtedly must have received. Besides the great loss of lives considerable damage has been done to the locomotives and rolling stock.

SWARAJ IN THE ZENANA.

Missionary Lady's Experience.

The following story narrated by a missionary lady in a small station in the United Provinces is of exceptional interest as showing the methods by which the propaganda of sedition and falsehood is being introduced amongst the women-folk of India.

I have been nearly ten years in my station and till quite recently, have never experienced anything but the utmost courtesy and kindness both from the zenana ladies I have visited and from their male relations. Having some little medical skill all houses were open to me at all times. I do not pretend that the mission to which I belong has been able to make many converts but I know that in its own little way it has done good. I was permitted to teach and say what I liked to the women, and I think I was able to enlarge their horizon in many directions. They liked me and I liked them and I carried about with me an impression of the sweetness of Indian home life which it would be impossible to convey to European readers. But now all is changed. I meet with nothing but sour looks and suspicion. Doors which used to instantly open at my appearance are now rudely shut in my face, and where I am received it is as a spy whose every movement has to be watched and whose word must not be believed.

The change is due to the visit to the station of an educated and intelligent Indian lady who has, under the pretence of imparting religious instruction, been delivering political lectures to the zenana, at which she has uttered the grossest falsehoods regarding Europeans and the Government, proclaiming that famine and plague are encouraged by the British people whose sole desire is to exploit the country. And the worst of it is that without my help this lady with her luxuriant imagination and her malevolence would not have got a hearing at all. On her arrival, hearing that I had a good deal of influence in the zenana she asked me to arrange to get a number of zenana women to hear her speak on Hindu philosophy. I was only too delighted to do so, for I have seen enough of the world to be broad-minded in these matters. I was able to get nearly to hundred women to be present in the courtyard of the house of an Indian gentleman.

I will confess that although I did not quite like the first lecture at which I was present, I did not dream of the mischief that was to follow or I might have taken steps to counteract its effects at once. The lecturer spoke of the greatness of India in the past and added that if the people were again to be mighty amongst nations, the women must be instructed in political principles. The sentiments that were uttered were hardly of a kind that I could express immediate disapproval of, and but for the fine delivery and beautiful language of the lecturer would hardly have been I istened to, for Indian women do not care for abstractions. After the lecture the lady made herself known to all the women moving about amongst the groups and laughing and chatting. I heard her arranging to deliver a series of lectures. I was not asked to be present. It was at these lectures as I heard afterwards from the members of one family that is still inclined to be friendly, that all the mischief was done. Not only did the lady tell the woman that famine and plague were due to the Government, but she told other lies also. A member of the family to which I have alluded said to me:

"Why does the Government mix the bones of cows with the sugar it makes for us?"

"The Government does nothing of the kind," I said.

"But it does," was the reply. "The Bibi says so."

I was also asked why the Government poisoned the wells, and when I replied indignantly, the only answer I got was "The Bibi says so."

It is no use arguing with these women. Most of them are uneducated and the Bibi has filled their minds with poison. Their husbands and male relatives, who have often taken my side where some dangerous superstition was concerned, are now also against me. Their minds, too, have been filled with poison both by preachers and by the pernicious papers they read. What is even worse, the little children are being taught to hate and despise the European. They sing songs and mock at us.

Why does the Government permit such things? The Indian lady who is using her talents for such purposes ought to be punished. And from what I hear there are other so-called Indian Missionaries who are travelling about India fomenting discord and stirring up the worst passions. All this ought to be put a stop to or terrible things may happen. I have had ten years' experience and know the language and feelings of the common people on this side pretty well, and I can say that in a few weeks the respect in which white people were held has entirely gone. If the open preaching of sedition were stopped matters might go back to what they were. If it is not stopped matters will go from bad to worse till—till I have to consider whether my duty is to this country or to my relatives in America.—(*The Englishman.*)

DERAILMENT OF GOODS WAGGONS.

Gujerat Mail Delayed.

The Virar local trains and the Ahmedabad Mail arrived nearly four hours behind time in Bombay, in consequence of a derailment of a few goods waggons at Bhynder. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a goods train was being taken on to the main line from a siding at Bhynder, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, when some of the G. I. P. R. waggons attached to the train derailed at the diamond crossing. This blocked the up line and the traffic was delayed for nearly four hours. The Gujerat Mail from Ahmedabad and the local trams from Virar could not pass until arrangements were made to run trains on the single line for some time. This upset several University students who had to attend their examinations in the Fort, as those living in the suburbs beyond Borivli could not come to the City in time. The traffic was restored very quickly and the line was cleared by 11 o'clock.

IT is understood that the comprehensive scheme which has long been under discussion for improving the position of the Public Works Department Engineers in this country has now been approved by the Government of India and goes home by this week's Mail for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

IMPROVING WELL IRRIGATION.

THE following is a report regarding the jumper experiments on well sinking in the Ahmednagar District:—

Resolution.—The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Orr for the great personal interest he has taken in these experiments. Copies of the report with accompaniments should be forwarded to all Collectors with an intimation that Government trust that similar experiments will now be carried out wherever they are likely to be of use, especially in the Deccan and Karnatak. Funds will be allotted for the purpose on the recommendations of the Commissioners.

As regards the charges to be made to the cultivators for these borings, Government are pleased to direct that where water is tapped a standard charge of Re. 1 for each 3 feet of boring should be made (to be increased in any particular case in which the actual cost is much greater) and that for the present, until the system is more popularised, no charge should be made when water is not tapped, the cost being borne by Government. Cultivators should, of course, also be encouraged to apply for the loan of jumpers and do the boring at their own cost.

The expenditure of Rs. 611-14-9 incurred on account of these experiments is debitable to "45, Civil Works" and should be met from the reserve at the disposal of the Financial Department.

The Collector's proposal to utilise in March 1908 the balance (Rs. 1,388) out of the grant of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned in Government telegram No. 61-M., dated 26th April 1907, is approved and he should be requested to submit the requisite re-appropriation statement showing the source from which the charge can be met. Due provision should be made in the estimates for 1908-09 for the expenditure to be incurred in that year.

The following are extracts for Mr. Orr's report:—

The results stated barely are 120 borings in 52 wells of 36 villages in 10 talukas at a total cost of Rs. 452-12-0, exclusive of the special Sub-Overseer's pay Rs. 75 and Rs. 84-2-9, contingent charges, as per list appended. The wells treated may be classified according to the results thus:—

	Number of wells.	Number of borings.	Total of depth of borings.	Cost of borings.
			Feet.	Rs. a. p.
I Those in which sufficient water came up through the bore to render deepening of the well unnecessary.	5	9	108	35 13 9
II Those in which the supply of water that came up was at first sufficient for irrigation but subsequently diminished so that the well had to be deepened.	5	13	147	39 3 0
III Those in which water was tapped at a workable depth but did not rise above the top of the bore and which consequently had to be deepened.	13	32	403½	110 3 0
IV Those in which no water was tapped.	30	66	802	167 9 0
Grand Total.....	53	120	1,458½	452 12 0

The average cost of borings was thus Re. 0-5-0 per foot, the average depth of a boring being 12' 2"; but the cost will be considerably reduced next season when the operations will be all under the special Sub-Overseers; for in Kopargaon, where no less than 264 (including those in public wells) borings have been made under Abdul Aziz's supervision, the average cost of each boring has been 3 annas 10 pies, the average depth of a boring being 14' 2". The success obtained in Kopargaon is . . . . mainly the result of employing trained gangs at piece-work rates and having proper arrangements for steeling and sharpening the jumper; in some talukas workers could only be got at daily wages and in others the management of the tools was not properly understood or good judgment was not shown in selecting wells for experiment.

To give a better idea of the extent and results of what I may call the jumper campaign than is afforded by consideration of only the results of the hastily undertaken experiments in tagai wells, I append a separate statement analysing all known results up-to-date in each taluka. The operations commenced in the famine of 1905-06, when large special grants were made for improvement of water-supply, and, to prevent waste of money on sinking wells without success, it was made a general rule to refuse tagai or a grant from the water works fund for deepening wells till the existence of water below the well had been proved by a jumper experiment. Jumpers were purchased by all Mamlatdars and freely lent for experiments in private wells, while in a few cases in Nevasa Taluka the cost of such experiments was borne by the Local Board on the owner consenting to let the public have the free use of the well for drawing water for drinking. In 32 cases public wells were deepened with Government jumpers at private expense. The full results to date or 546 borings in 235 wells of 135 villages in 11 talukas at a total cost of Rs. 2,043-3-6 to public funds besides 119 borings in 82 wells of 54 villages in 10 talukas, the cost of which having been borne by private persons is not fully known.

The degree of the success obtained may be roughly stated thus—40 per cent. absolute failures, 23 per cent. brilliant successes and the remainder successes involving deepening of the wells. The average expenditure on each well varied from Rs. 7 in class I to Rs. 9-12-0 in class 4, the cost of boring being in each class about Re. 1 per 3½ feet. If the whole cost in Kopargaon were spread over only those wells in which the water was tapped (classes I, II and III) the average cost of boring per well would be about Rs. 17-4-0; to this should be added Re. 0-12-0 for steeling and sharpening; so if we undertake to find water at Rs. 18 per well we shall pay our way even if we agree to charge nothing where water is not tapped. For the whole district the distribution of the total cost of experiments over only successful wells gives an average incidence of about Rs. 16 per well; but I prefer to take the Kopargaon figure, as experiments have been conducted more systematically and on a far larger scale there than in any other taluka and I have reason to believe that the full results for all unsuccessful wells have not been reported in all other talukas. In hilly tracts (Kopargaon has no hills) and in tracts in which there is much hard rock, the proportion of failures may be expected to be larger than in Kopargaon; so, perhaps, Rs. 20 per well would be the safest figure to adopt for the average of the district and it would probably do well enough (at any rate as a basis for a year's experiments) in the other Deccan Districts.

As regards the utilization of the results of these jumper experiments towards a study of the sub-soil water-supply, I am no geologist and I am afraid my "ideas are shy of coming to the scratch;" but I give them for what they are worth. Perhaps Government could get some geologist to improve on them and suggest what more should be done to collect the required data; I have in the first place directed that, so far as possible, a record of the depths bored through and the nature of the soil encountered should be recorded at each well in the form in which I have given results to date for Kopargaon Taluka A study of the entries in columns 6,7,8 and 11 in any village will give an officer who is considering an application for tagai for digging a new well or deepening an old one a fair idea as to the likelihood of the success of the enterprise, if there have been a fair number of experiments tried in the village.

With regard to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 5188 of 21st May 1907 Revenue Department I gather that Government expected me to make free grants to applicants for tagai in order that they might ascertain what water would be obtainable on the sites at which they wished to sink wells or to deepen existing wells; but I have never found it necessary to do this. I have never gone farther than to give the loan of Government jumpers to persons intending to bore for water and to put them into correspondence with trained gangs, leaving them to arrange for the boring themselves. All Mamlatdars have been ordered to purchase at least two jumpers per circle and as many more as they could keep constantly in use for issue on loan to private persons, and the rule that tagai is not to be given until the existence of a sufficient supply of water at a reasonable depth has been proved by a jumper experiment induces the people to borrow the jumper. I do not think it necessary to make any free grant in cash; the cost of boring is so small that no man who is well enough off to take tagai will be deterred by it from boring for water if he wants it and has any enterprise in him at all. The case of those who have already taken tagai and spent it in vain without reaching water is different. To such of these as have any credit left I say "Try a jumper; I will lend you one." For those who have exhausted their credit I undertake to make the experiment at Government expense. I think this is usually preferable to making a money grant which might not be properly used.

As regards tools, most of the Mamlatdars had purchased at the expense of Local Funds or the Provincial work grants a sufficient number of jumpers before last May, and it will be seen from Exhibit F that only the Mamlatdars of Nevasa and Nagar spent a (Rs. 46-4-0) of the grant on tools: next March, however, with a properly pre-arranged programme, many more jumpers and pulleys will be required.

Only Rs. 75 out of the grant has hitherto been spent on establishment, viz., consolidated pay and travelling allowance of the special sub-overseer; the ordinary Taluka Local Board Sub-Overseers help the Mamlatdars in their respective talukas and no other establishment is required.

The total expenditure out of the Rs. 2,000 grant has hitherto been Rs. 611-14-9 and I shall want the whole of the balance for expenditure next March.

To this Mr. A. C. Logan, Commissioner, C. D., appends the following:—

This is the report called for by Government Resolution No. 5188, dated the 21st May 1907, sanctioning Rs. 2,000 for jumper experiments. Mr. Orr has spent only Rs. 612, and proposes to spend the rest next March. The report foreshadows a request for another Rs. 3,000 from April 1st, 1908, for the same experiments.

Regarded as a substitute for the pickaxe, the jumper in these experiments proved a failure, since only 10 per cent. of them resulted in a flow of water which enabled deepening to be dispensed with. But it is obviously a most useful instrument as a test whether tagai should be or should not be lent for deepening wells; as such the result of every experiment is equally valuable. On the question who should bear the cost of the experiments Mr. Orr proposes (paragraph 8) that Government should do so in all cases in which water is not found, but should take a fee of Rs. 20, recoverable as tagai, if water is tapped. The average cost of an experiment is a little under Rs. 8-8-0; and Mr. Orr's fee is so fixed as to make the owners of the wells in which water is tapped bear the cost of the borings in the rest. This is not altogether reasonable, especially as the most of those who will pay the fee will not get a permanent water-supply from it but only the right to borrow tagai to get at the supply. The simplest course would be to take a fee of Rs. 9 from everybody payable in advance; but if Government think a course more analagous to Mr. Orr's desirable as an encouragement to applications a fee of Rs. 15 might be fixed for each well of which Rs. 5 should be payable in advance and the rest recoverable as tagai only if water is tapped. Nice questions will however arise as to what is to be done when a trifling supply is tapped and the owner decides to go no further in the matter. Paragraph 15 of Mr Orr's letter shows that owners are quite willing to undertake the boring at their own cost on getting the loan of a jumper and this is in favour of the suggestion that when the experiments is carried out by Government the full cost should be recovered in advance.

HUMAN NATURE.

At the Leicester Secular Hall, last Sunday evening, Mr. Councillor Gould gave his sixteenth summer lecture, continuing the topic of "Character," as the active aspect of human nature. Next to courage came the quality of prudence. Neither of these elements of character was in itself normal, though they formed important parts of the make-up of a good man. The prudence of the fox was not moral, nor was the self-regarding shrewdness of the maxims in the Book of Proverbs. Even intellectually, the prudential quality of so-called "business men" did not rank high, for such men were often extremely dull people when dealing with questions of art, education, or religion, their skill being merely the arithmetic of the fox. Prudence became moral when it was applied to the social service. The caution of William the Silent was moral, because it was exercised for the good of the people of Holland. Another historic example of prudence for the people's weal was Louis the Eleventh of France, who, however, was not fairly treated by Sir Walter Scott in his novel "Quentin Durward." Scott preferred the aristocratic Charles, Duke of Burgundy to the peaceful and patient and unpretentious Louis, who was more modern in spirit than Charles. Pioneers and reformers needed prudence as well as courage. There was something wrong with a reformer who was always talking of his disappointments, for he ought to survey his opportunities better, and not expect more than they could yield. Lastly, Mr. Gould considered prudence in its collective forms, that is, in its applications to public administration. The old ideas about private thrift were decaying. But it was possible that public thrift (that is economical management of money, land, minerals, and other resources for the benefit of the general body of citizens), might develop into a real moral prudence, because it would not be merely self-regarding. Think, for example, of the seriousness of the problems raised at the Socialist Conference at Stuttgart, connected with citizen armies and militarism, colonies, India, etc. They called for the utmost sagacity and good judgment in administration. Comte had said that prudence was a higher quality than courage, because it called for deeper thought, and more prolonged self-restraint. The good commonwealth would administer its affairs with prudence, and the good citizen would seek to use the public property and benefits as a son who desired to do credit to his family. Future ages would behold a Humanity that had learned to dispense with the Gods, to direct its own destinies, to confront bravely the perils of nature and to use its resources wisely and prudently for the good of all its children.—*Midland Free Press*, (September 7.)

HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

Mr. Macnicol quotes a Bengali writer some years ago in "The Hindustan Review," who, while combating the view that Christianity will become the religion of India concluded with the following statement as to its influence:—

"It has given us Christ, and taught us noble and spiritual lessons which we have discovered anew in our own Scriptures, and thereby satisfied our self-love and made them our very own. It has awakened a new spirit of inquiry in the drooping Hindu mind. It has made Hinduism conscious of its greatness. It has held up to view the baneful effects of certain soul-degrading customs which used to prevail, and prevail still in Hindu society. In short, it has quickened it with a new life, the full fruition of which

SPORTING NEWS.

SECUNDERABAD ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 28.

The Assault-at-Arms at Secunderabad had a successful termination on Saturday. The programme was excellently arranged and carried out in the presence of a large number of spectators. Lieutenant Colonel Pedder and the officers of the 13th Hussars were "At Home." Among those who were present were General Sir James Wolfe Murray, Commanding the Secunderabad 9th Division, Lady Murray, Brigadier Generals Francis and Mackenzie Kennedy. The 20th Deccan Horse came in for a large share of attention by reason of their expert trick riding display. Another special display was that of the "S" Battery R. H. A. A special gymnastic class went through some exercises in finished style. The special feature of the whole show was the musical ride by the 13th Hussars under their Riding Master, Lieutenant O'Kelly. The various evolutions were gone through with the utmost precision and loud applause broke out at intervals.

General Sir James Wolfe Murray, before he presented the prizes, said that it appeared to be customary to occasions like that for the General Commanding to deliver a speech. Having been presented with notes on the spur of the moment he was afraid his maiden effort in Secunderabad would not be of an oratorical kind. He was glad to see the improvement this year in bayonet fighting and free gymnastics. The bayonet, as they were all aware, proved an effective weapon in the war between Russia and Japan. He felt exceedingly sorry for the accident met with by Captain Hill of the Royal Fusiliers who had every chance of winning the prize for the best man-at-arms. That, however, did not prevent him from offering congratulations to Lieutenant Gillies of the 33rd Light Cavalry. The General tendered his best thanks to Major England of the Royal Fusiliers, the President, and Lieutenant Miles and Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Old of the Gymnastic Staff, and the Judges singling out for special mention Captain Evans and Lieutenant O'Kelly. The General's concluding remarks were—"These Assaults-at-Arms are very valuable in stimulating emulation and rivalry between Corps to show what they are capable of doing. Besides, they are of great value in helping men to keep fit, temperate and moderate as well as being skilled in the use of arms and limbs."

The followiwg were the results:—In the Officers Tent-pegging with sword event, Lieutenant Knight 13th Hussars, 1; Captain Lunham, I. M. S., 33rd Light Cavalry 2, and Lieutenant McArthur 13th Hussars.

In Jumping for Walers (officers) Lieutenant Ferris, 33rd Light Cavalry, for Lieutenant Jarvis, 20th Deccan Horse 2;and Lieutenant O'Kelly 13th Hussars 3.

In the Native Officers' Tent-pegging with lance Jemadars Kounsal Singh 1, Akbar Ali 2 and Resaldar Ingalial Singh 3; all of the 20th Deccan Horse.

For Tent-pegging with Sword for British Troops, Quarter-Master-Sergeant Little, 6th Ammunition Column 1, Gunner Hill, S. Battery R. H. A. 2, and Driver Heath 1st Battery, R. F. A. 3.

In the Section Tent-pegging, 16th Battery, R. F. A. 1, 1st Battery, R. F. A. 2 and 13th Hussars 3.

Bayonet Tournament "A" Company, Royal Fusiliers 1 and "H" Company Manchester 2.

Tug-of-War (Light weights) the Royal Fusiliers defeated "S" Battery R. H. A.

The Driving Competition by the R. F. A. was won by the 1st Battery.

In the Bayonet Tournament (natives), 97th Deccan Infantry beat the 10th Company, Sappers and Miners.

Heads and Posts (Native Officers), Jemadar Kounsal Singh, 20th Deccan Horse 1, Jemadar Shin Chand, 33rd Light Calvary 2, and Jemadar Nand Singh of the same regiment 3.

Sword versus Sword (British Officers), Captain Craven, 1st Battery, R.F.A., 1, Lieutenant Gillies, 33rd Light Cavalry 2, Lieutenant O'Kelly, 13th Hussars 3.

In the Tent-pegging by Sections for Officers, 13th Hussars 1, 33rd Light Cavalry 2. Captain Craven' R.F.A. Section 3.

Skill-at-Arms, Captain Lunham, I.M.S. 1, Lieutenant Gillies 2 and Lieutenant Chapman 3.

Tent-pegging with lance (British Troops), Trumpeter Giles, 16th R. F. A., Quarter-Master-Sergt., Little, 6th Ammunition Column 2, and Sergeant Elderfield, 16th R. F. A. 3.

Jumping, Officers' Ponies, Captain Lunham I.M.S., 1, Lieutenant Hudson, 2.

Tug-of-War (heavy weights), native troops, the 99th beat the 97th Deccan Infantry.

Tug-of-War (British), "S" Battery, R. H. A. beat Royal Fusiliers.

Tug-of-War (Light weight), 99th Deccan Infantry beat 95th Russell's Infantry.

Best-man-at-Arms (Officers), Lieutenant Gillies, 33rd Light Cavalry.

For native officers, Subadar Kawhaiya, 97th Deccan Infantry 1.

Best man mounted, (British Troops), Trumpeter Giles, 16th R. F. A., who has now been winner for two successive years.

Best man in the dismounted class, Lance-Corporal Morris, Manchesters.

Native troops best man mounted, Duffadar Prem Singh, 33rd Light Cavalry. Dismounted, Sepoy Malapher, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Best British Regiment, Mounted "S" Battery, R. H. A., and 1st R. F. A. combined.

Dismounted, 2nd Royal Fusiliers.

Best Native Mounted Regiment, 33rd Light Cavalry, and dismounted 97th Deccan Infantry.

THE VICEROY'S RIFLE PRIZE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER, 28.

Nine members of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers fired this morning in the first stage of the Viceroys Prize which is competed for all over India under the auspices of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association and under the same conditions on King's prize at Bisley. The leading scores are: Colour Sergeant Eden 99, Capt. Tait 95, Sergeant Tremenhere 94, Capt. Barton 90. Sergeant Eden's total was made up of 30 at 200 yards, 35 at 500 yards and 34 a 800 yards.

WITCH OF FINANCE.

Death of a Famous Woman Swindler.

Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, the most famous of modern American swindlers, died in the prison hospital at Columbus, Ohio, on Oct. 11. She had been a prisoner since 1904, when the whole fabric of fraud which she had reared for several years, collapsed.

Of Canadian birth, and married to a Columbus physician, Mrs. Chadwick, styled in America the "Witch of Finance," and "America's Mme. Humbert," based her operations upon documents bearing the forged signatures of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whose natural daughter she falsely claimed to be. The documents purported to be receipts for deposits of a total sum of over £22,000,000 signed by Mr. Carnegie.

Armed with these, a winning manner, and boundless assurance, Mrs. Chadwick extracted great sums of money from scores of wealthy men. So great was her skill that none of the business men she victimised ever adopted the simple expedient of obtaining a confirmation of her statements. She was trusted implicitly.

The crash came when she refused to repay a loan of £22,000, made to her by the National Bank of Berlin, Ohio, and the bank was compelled to close its doors. Other creditors quickly learned of what had happened, and pressed their demands upon Mrs. Chadwick. She fled to New York, intending to sail for Europe, but was traced to a Broadway hotel and arrested. After a long trial she was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, in September, 1905.

A few weeks ago she was allowed to receive a visit from her son. During the meeting she collapsed and fell, unconscious from a paralytic stroke, which, it was said, destroyed her eyesight. She was placed in the hospital where she lay until her death on Thursday night.

THE "Tailor and Cutter" expresses its gratitude to the King for doing his best to popularise the double-breasted reefer, which, the journal says, his Majesty has done by wearing it on many occasions. The style he has favoured has been easy fitting but shapely, lapels of moderate width, and rolling fairly low; flap pocket on the hips, and cut rather long.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE SOONDERDAS SPINNING AMD WEAVING MILLS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, in liquidation, was held yesterday at its registered office, 3 Tamarind Lane, for having a report and an account laid before the company, showing the manner in which the winding up had been conducted, and the property of the company disposed of; for passing an extraordinary resolution for the disposal of the books, accounts, and documents of the company and of the liquidator, and declaring that the company is dissolved, etc. Mr. Karsandas Dharamsey Soonderdas presided.

The liquidator's report stated among other things: I received charge of the mill property and the Cash Book and Bank Book and cash in hand on the 1st February 1907, but no documents of the company were handed over to me. Through the good exertions of Mr. Ross of the Royal Insurance Company, the fire claims against the Aachen-Munich and Magdeburg Fire Insurance Companies were recovered and the dispute with them settled most amicably. Offers were invited through the press for the purchase of what remained of your property consisting of leasehold land, and portions of buildings, machinery and accessories saved from the fire, but the highest offer received was not satisfactory, and I had therefore to sell the whole property in one lot by auction on 21st May 1907, for a sum of Rupees four lacs to Mr. Khimjee Cooverjee of Bombay. I think the price realised was very fair, and the property was duly conveyed to him on the 10th instant. During the period under liquidation, a question was raised as to the monies due to Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Co., who claimed a charge on your properties, but the question was amicably settled by Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Co. taking sanction of the High Court for executing release in respect of their claims on receiving the monies remaining in my hands. The small stock of cloth, yarn, stores, bungalow furniture etc. lying at the mill was similarly sold by public auction. I regret that owing to the heavy indebtedness of the Company, no distributions could be made to the shareholders, and even the creditors of the Company, viz. Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Company do not get in full what they claim as their due. A memorandum showing the sum of Rs. 3,32,333-13-9 as due to them on 10th October 1907 has been filed with me (after deducting Rs. 1,45,000 paid by me to them on the 28th May last) and from the accounts you will be able to notice that out of a total of Rs. 4,61,246-1-9 due to them, and interest from 1st February 1907 to date, they received only Rs. 1,47,376-1-2. As the insurance of the property fell due on 1st May 1907, I had insured it for Rs. 3,75,000, and according to the terms and conditions of sale, recovered the balance of premia from 11th October 1907 to 30th April 1908 from the purchaser on transferring the policies on his name. Under the circumstances I do not wish to take any remuneration mentioned in the resolution of my appointment as Liquidator.

Resolutions were passed to the effect indicated above and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY.

The twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company at No. 9 Marine Street, Fort. Mr. Rogavji Khimji presided. The directors' report stated:

1. Your directors have to lay before you their twenty-second annual report of the working of the Company for the year ended 30th June 1907. You will see from the audited balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account that the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 1,12,207-15-4, including the balance of Rs. 14,799-15-9 brought forward from last year's account, out of which your Directors have paid an ad-interim dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1906 at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, which absorbed Rs. 25,470 and leave now a balance of Rs. 86,737-15-4 to be dealt with, which your directors recommend to be disposed of as under:—To the credit of depreciation of Machinery account, Rs. 50,000. For the payment of a dividend at Rs. 30 per share for second half-year ended 30th June 1907, Rs. 25,474. And the balance to be carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 11,267-15-4 —Total Rs. 86,737-15-4.

The directors' report and audited balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ended 30th June last was adopted.

A dividend of Rs. 30 per share was declared. Messrs. Gordhandas Khattau and Mooljі Haridas were re-elected directors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India" Oct. 26.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W S Adie, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Finance Dept

The service sof Mr B Robertson, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Comr of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

It is notified that Mr R P Dewhurst, I C S, officiating Deputy Comr, Rae Bareli, has obtained a degree of honour in Hindi in the first division and has been awarded the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000 (two thousand only).

It is notified that Mr A Latif, I C S, officiating Deputy Comr, Jhang, has obtained a degree of honour in Arabic in the first division and has been awarded the authorized donation of Rs. 5,000 (five thousand only).

The services of Capt I M Macrae, I M S, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces for employment in the Jail Dept

The services of Mr M H Harrison, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st Nov

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Capt W O Dawson, M R C V S, Indian Civil Veterinary Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment at the Punjab Veterinary College

Major A S Trydell, M R C V S, Indian Civil Veterinary Dept, is appointed Supt, Civil Veterinary Dept, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana

On return from combined privilege and special leave Mr E P Stebbing, Deputy Conservator of Forests, resumbed charge of the office of Imperial Forest Zoologist at the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, Debra Dun, from Mr C E C Fischer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on the 16th Oct

From the same date Mr Fischer reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R B C Scott, Govt Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway, is granted, combined leave for one year, viz privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 23rd Oct or subsequent date.

Mr C H James, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted combined leave for eight months, viz, previlege, leave for twenty-eight days and leave on Medical Certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 10th July,

Mr F C Rose Exec Engr, 1st grade Punjab is promoted to Superintending Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, with effect from the 1st Oct and until further orders.

The service Mr E W Bell are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma, with effect from the 1st Oct.

Mr C E Ross Examiner of Accounts, has been granted furlough for one week in extension.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col L S Newmarch is appointed on return from furlough to be a Political Agent of the 1st class and is posted as Political Agent in Malwa,

Lieut G T Dankes, a Political Asst of the 3rd class, was employed on special duty from 15th June to the 11th July both days inclusive.

Capt E C Hepper, Indian Medical Service is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surg of the 2nd class and is posted as Civil Surg in the Khyber Agency and Medical Officer, Khyber Rifles.

Mr J C Gaskin lately employed as Asst Political Agent at Bahrein is permanently appointed as Asst for Trade and Commerce to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, Bbghdad, with effect from the 9th June 1906

Major C F Minchin D S O a Political Agent of the 4th class is placed on special duty under the orders of the Agent to the Govr Gen and Chief Comr in the North West Frontier Province with effect from the 23rd Sept and until further orders.

Mr G A T Bennett, Deputy Postmaster Genl of the 2nd grade, is granted furlough on medical certificate for three months and twenty-four days, with effect from the 7th Sept, in continuation of privilege leave for two months and six days.

Mr C J Hogg, Officiating Deputy Postmaster Genl of the 2nd grade, and Mr G W Stanyon, Officiating Deputy Postmaster Genl of the 3rd grade, will continue to act in those grades during the extended period of Mr Bennett's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Col J W G Tulloch, C B, Indian Army, Assist Quarter Master Genl, Army Head Quarters, to be Deputy Adjt Genl, Southern Army, vice Major-Genl H B B Watkis, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-Genl, whilst so employed, dated 18th Oct.

An exchange is sanctioned between Capt Hugo Maynell, Suffolk Regt, and Capt James Gervais Lyons, 76th Punjabis.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

SCARLET TOWN,

BY

ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XVI.

Fate willed it, however, that Ruth was to learn that very day why Hal Cope had so violent a dislike for the name of Ruth, and the man's story itself was to be revealed to her by his own lips. It happened that their way led them past the gates of Colonel Lovatt's factory. It was not necessary that they should have taken the street in which the entrance to the mills was situated, and Ruth had, indeed, sought to avoid it. But it was Hal Cope who had elected to lead her in that direction, and she had been obliged to yield for fear of exciting his suspicions. There was no real danger of her being recognised, especially disguised as she was. There was no one who knew her well by sight save John Grierson, the general manager of the works, a rough and burly man for whom Ruth had the greatest dislike. And she rather fancied having heard that, owing to some accident, he had been absent from duty for the last month or six weeks. His place had been taken, however, by another who was as rough and uncouth as himself; or so it had been reported to Ruth since her arrival in the Mile End Road.

She had, therefore, no fear, and had followed her companion without much inward trepidation.

As ill-luck would have it, however, John Grierson himself, who had but resumed his duties a day or two before, happened to be standing by the open gates, giving some instructions to one of his subordinates before taking his departure for the night. Seeing him, Ruth began to tremble; yet it was not likely that he should recognise her, for why should he imagine that this simply dressed working girl, walking in the company of one who was palpably a man of the people, should be, in any way connected with Ruth Lovatt, the debutante of the season and the daughter of the owner of the works? Nevertheless Ruth wished that they could have crossed to the other side of the street and not passed in such close proximity to the red-faced, burly man whom she could hear giving his orders in loud and imperative tones.

Her mind concentrated upon her own fears, Ruth did not at first notice the change that had come over her companion. The moment he had caught sight of John Grierson he had stopped talking to her; the hand which was resting gently on her arm had fallen to his side, and he had clenched his fist, digging his finger-nails into the palms of his hands. His brows had contracted, and the softer look which had come into his eyes since he had been in Ruth's company, deserted them; he had become once more that menace to society and to himself—a man who nursed a deadly hatred in his heart.

He had slowed his pace, walking almost stealthily, his eyes fixed upon the large, coarse figure of the man whom he was approaching. Ruth had wanted to quicken her steps so as to pass the danger and have done with it—it was this slackening of the pace that caused her to look up at Cope and recognise the change that had come over the man.

"What is the matter?" she asked, a new fear possessing her.

"Nothing—nothing," mumbled the man.

"It's all right—don't you be afraid."

"But why do you look like that?" She had come to a halt now, a few yards away from the gate, and she laid a detaining hand upon her companion's arm. "Tell me what is the matter," she asked again, anxiously.

"I know that man," he muttered beneath his breath, "and I hate him. He did me a dire injury once. I did not know that he was back, but I have been waiting—waiting." He took a step forward as he spoke, and he raised his clenched fist as though he looked to strike.

"Don't go on." Ruth clung to his arm in terror. She read danger in Hal Cope's face and what might happen if the two men met? "Let us pass quickly on the other side," she went on desparately. "He will not see you then, and—and it is best he should not see you."

"We must meet!" he muttered between his teeth. "Now or later we are bound to meet. Don't hold me, Miss Fenton."

But she clung the tighter to his arm. It was a side street in which they stood, and there were few passers-by. Had it not been so her agitation must have attracted attention. "What can you do by speaking to him now?" she went on hurriedly. "If he has at any time done you any injury, don't put yourself in the wrong by violent retaliation. Colonel Lovatt, does not this factory belong to him?"

"Colonel Lovatt!" The man laughed harshly. "He is worse than this creature of his. You don't know, Miss Fenton, you don't understand. Let me go on and say what I have to say." He tried to thrust her from him.

"Won't you remember that I am with you? Won't you consider me?" Ruth used the last argument in her power, and it was the most efficacious. Hal Cope's respect for his companion, the natural dislike to involve her in a vulgar street quarrel, held him in check, and though it did not prevent a meeting between the two men, yet it restrained Cope from allowing matters to go to extremes.

Hal Cope drew himself up, and muttering under his breath, would have yielded to the girl's wishes and followed her to the other side of the road; but unfortunately it was too late. They had approached too near to the little group, augmented now by the appearance of one or two workmen, standing by the gates of the factory. John Grierson had finished giving his instructions, and turning away, came face to face with Hal Cope. Ruth gave a little cry and shrank back, not so much with the desire of concealing herself, but in terror of what might ensue, for Hal Cope had drawn up his lean body to its full height, seeing that the meeting was inevitable, stood obstructing the other's way. He was tall, yet Grierson towered above him, and the breadth of the latter's shoulders, his great bulk, and his huge limbs, stood out in peculiar prominence contrasted with those of the younger man. If it was fated that they should put their strength to the test, it was a bad look-out for Hal Cope.

"Hallo, what do you mean?" Grierson stared in wonder into the face of the man who was obstructing his way. "Who are you and what do you want?" Suddenly he gave a short laugh—a laugh that was filled with ironical defiance. "Why, it's Cope turned up again after all this time?" He swore a vile oath, paying no heed whatever to the presence of the girl who cowered away at some little distance, her hands raised to her face partly with the object of concealment and partly through absolute fear.

"Yes, I've come back—come back to settle up old accounts," Cope faced his adversary fearlessly though it must have been evident enough to him that weak as he was from his recent illness, one blow from the mighty fist of the big overseer would have felled him to the ground. "And I mean to pay them off, too—and with interest. Full measure, John Grierson; and it's well that you should know it. I've been waiting to meet you face to face and to tell you so."

John Grierson laughed again. "You always were vindictive, Cope," he said; "that's why I got rid of you. And as for that wife of yours—"

"Don't speak of her—don't defile her name by letting it pass your lips." Cope spoke the words with savage rage; then of a sudden he modified his tone and stepped back so as to allow the other to pass if he chose to do so. "I have said all I want to say now," he went on, as though restraining himself by means of a violent exertion. "The time has come for which I have been waiting, and you haven't seen the last of me, Grierson. I shall know where and when to find you. Let that be enough for the present. To-day, since I am not alone—since this lady is with me—"

"Lady!" Grierson uttered a course whistle and then stared rudely into Ruth's face. It was quite palpable that he did not recognise her. On the few occasions when he had been in her company she had always found him subservient to a degree. "I like your idea of a lady," he went on—"some common factory slut like the one I had to sack for thieving!"

"You lie, and you know you lie." Cope was trembling all over, and he raised his fist, but Ruth clung to it and the blow was never struck; no doubt it was well for Cope that it was not.

John Grierson kept his temper, conscious, doubtless, of his strength. "I don't want to hurt you," he said scornfully, "and I certainly should if you drive me too far. You'd better keep a civil tongue in your head for your own sake, and look here"—he stood squarely in front of the smaller man who had receded against the railing of a house, against which Ruth herself was leaning. "Look here, Cope," he continued, "I've only just come back to business and I've been hearing of things that happened since I've been away. They tell me that some chap has been getting at our people and doin' his best to set 'em against their work. There's been quite a number sent off lately in consequence, and serve 'em right I say. It damages them more than it does the boss. But that makes no difference when the intention has been to damage the business. There's been more behind it too," he stopped, so as to bring his big face into threatening proximity with that of his adversary, "for I happen to know of certain suggestions that have been made by some one who knows the inner working of the mills, dangerous suggestions, Cope," his white teeth gleamed as his lips parted in a snarl. "Damage to expensive machinery and that sort of thing. I couldn't guess who was at the bottom of the mystery, so I'm glad I met you to-day, Cope; for a word of warning may have its effect, for I don't want to hurt you any more than I can help." He drew back a little, releasing the other from the intensity of his gaze. "But remember I'm not the sort of man to play the fool with" he concluded, "and since you've elected to come back to this country, be careful what you do, and if there's anything you want to have out with me, well, as you said yourself, you know where to find me." He cast a last supercilious glance at Hal Cope and at his companion, then moved slowly away, walking leisurely and glancing back over his shoulder, as though ready to renew the contest if occasion demand it.

Hal Cope stood trembling with passion and excitement, as though uncertain whether he should resume the attack or beat a retreat. Had it not been for Ruth he would most certainly have chosen the former; he would have rushed blindly and frantically upon inevitable defeat, and had he been armed, had he been at that moment in possession of the revolver which he usually carried with him, things would have gone badly with John Grierson.

Ruth felt this instinctively and she had noticed how her companion's hand went smartly to his hip pocket as Grierson turned away, and how he had balanced and muttered to himself as he withdrew it empty.

"Come away, come away," she entreated him. "There is nothing more to be said now. For the love of heaven come away."

Hal Cope yielded, hanging his head and following her with slow and reluctant tread. The men who had grouped together by the factory gates, gazed after the pair with considerable curiosity, then shrugged their shoulders and dispersed, for they had been witnesses of such scenes before, scenes of violent recrimination between John Grierson and some discharged employe of the works. They would have been very content had anyone arisen capable of avenging himself upon the overseer, for Grierson was cordially hated as well as feared for his tremendous and masterly strength.

Hal Cope spoke hardly a word till he and his companion reached the door of No. 17, Featherstone Row. But his eyes still gleamed with fierce intensity, his whole bearing seemed to have changed and Ruth hardly recognised in him the same man with whom she had conversed so pleasantly in the club house but a little while ago. But as they were waiting for the door to be opened to them he raised his head and muttered hoarsely. "I'm sorry for this scene, Ruth; I suppose I owe you an apology. I'll join you in half an hour, for I'm not myself now. But you have heard so much that it is best you should hear all. You shall learn why I hate the name of Lovatt and all concerned with it.

(To be continued.)

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

From Seram, Santapa Sholapurker, Danabunder; from Nipani, Shaikmohodin, care of Hajigani Lanpa amail Sidhinola; from Karachi City, Jekisondas Nahalchand Thobhasheri; from Simla, Heera Manack; from Prome, Hajee Abdulla Abdalgni; from Dharangoon, Sanjee Roghavjee, near Sakulpul Mandvi; from Karachi, Chickhalapar Railway Coy, Fort; from Nagpur, Coleman, care of Mrs. Davidson; from Amballa, Massanamal.

HIDDEN SKIN TROUBLES.

"OUT-OF-SIGHT, OUT-OF-MIND" DANGERS—DON'T NEGLECT AN UNSEEN SORE.

Hundreds of apparently healthy men and women suffer secret tortures from unseen skin troubles, of which even their nearest and dearest friends know nothing.

A tiny pimple on the face is usually attended to, because of the disfigurement it causes, but if the same kind of trouble manifests itself on back or chest it is too often neglected—with dire results. Taking root in the unnoticed little sore skin disease gets a firm hold on the tissue and increasing irritation eventually compels attention to what may be by this time a mass of eruptions, a discharging ulcer that eats deep into the flesh, or an obstinate poisoned wound.

The unfortunate sufferer now finds that early neglect has saddled him (or her) with a disagreeable skin disease that may resist ordinary treatments for years. Turning to Zam-buk at last, the right thing is invariably found, but the wisest course is to keep this pure and effective skin-cure handy always, and to dress every disorder of the skin as soon as it appears.

Zam-buk is not only soothing and healing, but antiseptic and germicidal, and the unique vegetable essences of which it is composed establish perfect skin-health whenever they are applied. Consequently Zam-buk is equally good either for the simple pimple of a day's growth or the serious sore of years' standing; cures of the latter kind depending only on patience and perseverance.

Mrs. D. Fleming, of 20, Hamilton Road, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, writes:—"My little girl had some spots like pimples on her back and legs. After a time they broke and formed into scaps. I used various kinds of ordinary ointment, but without any good result. I then started dressing the scaps and raw places with Zam-buk. They soon began to heal, and after proper perseverance new skin grew all over the affected area."

Zam-buk cures eczema, psoriasis, bad legs, sore backs, scalp diseases, and similar affections of the skin. It is also invaluable for scaps, chafings, cold-sores, blotches, pimples, chilblains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains, &c.

Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 29th Oct., 1907.

Zam-Buk "RUB IT IN."

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THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 28TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Unirrigated food-grains irretrievably lost. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton healthy. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Beawar.—No further rain expected. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking partially begun.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Wheat being sown.

Khamgaon.—Drought still continues. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought and ready for picking. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants ready for picking and picking of first sowing partially begun. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Cotton picking commenced. Cotton crop estimate 8 annas. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Broach.—Cloudy at day, nights clear without downfall. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Re-sown cotton crop making slow progress.

Viramgam.—Drought still continues. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton healthy.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Drought still continues. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants showing bolls. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—More rain wanted generally. Mornings cold and dewy. More rain wanted Southern districts.

Bellary.—Drought still continues. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants could scarcely look better. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 28th October was 29·939. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—This district has been rainless. Winds are blowing from south-westerly direction at Delhi, while calm was recorded at Lahore and Sirsa. The sky is clear. The temperature and humidity are both approximately normal.

United Provinces.—No rain has fallen. Winds are blowing from south-westerly direction at Jhansi, while calm was recorded at all the other remaining stations. The variations of both maximum and minimum temperature were generally small except at Allahabad and Cawnpore where the night temperature was 4° to 5° cooler than usual. The saturation in the atmosphere is less than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—No rain is reported from these districts. Calms and north-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is cloudless. The day temperature differed but slightly from normal, while the night temperature was 5° cooler at Karachi. There is almost the usual amount of moisture in the atmosphere in Rajputana, while the air is much drier than usual at Karachi and moderately damper at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. Winds are easterly or north-easterly at Indore, Deesa, Ahmedabad and Rajkot south-westerly at Bhuj and north-westerly at Dwarka and Surat. The wind direction was calm in other places. Yesterday's day temperature was from 3° to 8° hotter than usual throughout the district and last night's minimum 4° to 5° at Ahmedabad and Surat. The sky is almost clear and the air is considerably drier than usual.

Central Provinces.—This district has been rainless. The direction of air movement is easterly or north-easterly at Akola, Amraoti and Raipur, south-easterly at Jabbulpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Khandwa and northerly at Nagpur. The sky is clear. Weather during the day time was 3° to 6° warmer than usual at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur and last night's minimum temperature was 4° hotter at Akola and 7° to 8° cooler at Jabbulpore and Raipur. The air is considerably drier than usual.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen. Winds are easterly at Bombay, south-easterly at Ratnagiri and northerly at Karwar. Mormugao reports calm. The sky is clear. Yesterday's maximum temperature was 4° hotter than usual at Karwar and the moisture in the atmosphere is less than usual.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—No rain has fallen in this district. Calms and southerly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is moderately clouded at Ahmednagar and Aurangabad and almost clear elsewhere. Yesterday's maximum was 5° to 6° higher than usual at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Hyderabad and the minimum 7° cooler at Malegaon. The air is considerably drier than usual.

General Remarks.—Weather continues fine and settled over nearly the whole country. Westerly or north-westerly winds are likely to prevail along the Konkan Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Mumbadevi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	10
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	3	3	74
Total plague deaths to date	141,131		
Same date last year	1	1	74

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

OCTOBER, 27th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	22	34	0
B	149	193	30
C	50	153	4
D	30	32	0
E	168	107	0
F & G	41	1	0
Total to date	549	523	34
Total rats killed		1,072	

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 26th Oct. 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£ 18,100,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 26th Oct. 1907	£ 12,723,059
By Council Bills	Nil
By Gold	
Balance to be remitted from 27th Oct. 1907 to 31st March 1908	£ 7,376,941

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE MR. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

MR. WILLIAMS'S introduction to public life occurred when he was quite a young man. He had acted as secretary, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Reed, to an active committee in the East End formed in 1843 to oppose Sir James Graham's Factories Education Bill. Mr. Williams's activity in promoting the agitation against the Bill brought him under the notice of the committee of the Liberation Society, which was then called the British Anti-State Church Association. In 1847 he was appointed secretary of the society, a position which he held for thirty years. In 1877 he was made chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, and in 1896 chairman of the Executive Committee. In the eyes of the country Mr. Williams was regarded for many years as the Liberation Society. He was long a familiar figure in Fleet-street.

OPPOSITION IN PROPAGANDIST WORK.

Mr. Williams, as may be supposed, was a very effective platform speaker, and in earlier days had some disagreeable experiences in his propagandist work. At a meeting in Bishops Stortford, for example, the gas was turned out, and the meeting had to be abandoned. But Mr. Williams and his friends were not to be so easily extinguished. The gathering was only adjourned until the next morning, when, as John Burnet humorously said, they could not put out the sun. At Cambridge some offensive gas was dischar

THE TWO SERVICES.

If proof were needed of the important position which Sheerness now occupies as a naval base, it is forthcoming this week in the largest assembly of warships that has been witnessed there in modern times. With arrival of the "Venerable" on Tuesday, the number of first-class battleships was brought up to six—the others being the "Trafalgar," "Swiftsure," "Majestic," "Victorious," and "Magnificent"—in addition to which there were present the armoured cruisers "Leviathan," "Natal," "Cochrane," "Warrior," and "Black Prince," the protected cruisers "Dido" and "Endymion," some scouts and gunboats, and even a score of destroyers. For the time being every first-class buoy, nearly all the second-class buoys, and the whole of those allotted for small craft were utilised. Although this abnormal pressure has been relieved since Tuesday by some departures for the Channel Fleet, the fact remains that in regard to both berthing and docking accommodation the resources at Sheerness are not adequate to the requirements of the port now that it has become an important strategic base. This is recognised by the decision which has been arrived at to lay down five sets of moorings for first-class ships in Kethole Reach, and also to appropriate the site of the old Medway boom defence for berthing big ships, but nothing so far as can be ascertained is contemplated in the way of adding to the docking resources of the port. Only a few days since it was necessary to send the battleship "Bulwark" to Chatham to be docked for her hull below the water line to be scraped and coated with anti-fouling composition. This work could have been done with less inconvenience had Sheerness possessed a dock of sufficient dimensions since it is only possible at certain states of the tide to navigate big ships up the Medway. In addition to the want of docks, the general resources at Sheerness are altogether inadequate to the position which this port has assumed now that the "storm centre" has shifted from the Mediterranean towards the North Sea. There is a great future before the Nore as a naval base, and one of its most pressing needs is a dock large enough to receive types of ships which are now being built for the Navy and undergoing their first period of commissioned service in the Nore Division of the Home Fleet.

ARMAMENT OF TORPEDO CRAFT.

Pending the manufacture of the new torpedo, Mark VI., it has been decided to adopt the principle of standarisation with the torpedoes now carried by the various flotillas of torpedo craft. This step has been rendered possible by the regrouping of the flotillas which took effect recently, and in future each class of vessel will be armed with a distinctive Mark of torpedo. The destroyers of the "River" class will eventually carry the new Mark VI., the submarines will have allocated to them the Mark V., the 30-knot and 27-knot destroyers the Mark IV., while first-class torpedo boats will be provided with the Mark III. All these Marks torpedoes are of 18-inch diameter, and fire 200lb. of gun cotton. This arrangement, which is to be introduced as opportunities occur for reseting the weapons will greatly enhance the efficiency of the flotillas by making it possible to substitute any of the fittings or to interchange the weapons in the respective flotillas at the shortest notice. Another resultant advantage will be that of always having spare parts available, and appliances for dealing with the particular Mark of torpedo carried.

SEA-KEEPING FACTORIES.

The handing over to the Navy of the repair ship "Cyclops," which has been equipped at Sunderland as a floating factory for the fleet, serves to draw attention to the great value of such ships as these to modern navies. They are what may be called sea keeping naval factories, which can accompany our large fleets and squadrons to sea in time of war, when, presumably, they would be located at some secret spot near the sphere of operations, selected as a repairing and replenishing base. It will be remembered that Admiral Togo selected such a base as this within easy distance of Port Arthur, that proved of immense value to him; and by it he was able to keep his warships near the spot he required them most, and was spared the necessity of using up much time and expending much coal in sending ships which needed only moderate repairs to the far-off Japanese dockyards and naval bases. The lesson has been learned by more countries than Great Britain, for the Americans, recognising the use of these sea-keeping factories and store ships, have already begun the work of providing them. The "Cyclops" will be the most complete of all our repair ships.

NAVAL GRIEVANCES.

It is proverbially a difficult task to rob any large body of men of a grievance, as there are generally those among them who consider it their business to keep grievances alive along after all reasonable cause of complaint has been removed. The recent canteen and victualling improvements throughout the fleet, introduced on the recommendations contained in the report of Admiral Login's Committee of Investigation, was at first acclaimed with a chorus of praise by those who had been clamouring for reform. But complaints have already begun to appear in regard to the new arrangements that have been made, and it is said that the Admiralty are charging too much for the food stuffs they are selling the men from the Paymasters' department. This complaint cannot be borne out on close examination, as although the prices charged are higher than those given as compensation under the old savings system, yet they are less than the same quality of goods could be obtained from the contractors at the canteens before October 1st of this year.

THE AIRSHIP.

The military airship "Dirigible No. 1" may yet prove a success, although the goal has evidently not yet been reached. The mishap in the Crystal Palace grounds should surprise no one. Such a misfortune might happen to any aerial mechanism lighter than air in a gale, accompanied by torrential rain. The only doubt that is raised is as to the wisdom of embarking on a long flight in a season of the year notable for gales from the south-west. The journey from Aldershot was a complete success, and we congratulate Colonel Templer, who began the work; Colonel Capper, who has carried it on with so much energy; and those who have assisted in the work. They will yet make good the damage done. The journey from Aldershot to London at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour was a stability, endurance, and manœuvring trial. It was proved that the airship was under perfect control in light airs, and could be manœuvred against the wind, if the current was not too strong, with ease and reasonable security. Colonel Capper, Mr. Cody, and Lieut. Waterlow displayed courage, coolness, and resource not to be underrated. They are the pioneers of practical aerial navigation in England and the failure to return to Aldershot in the circumstances that arose must not lead us to undervalue what has been accomplished. The airship proceeded direct to London, passed over the War Office, where General Sir William Nicholson, Lieut-General Douglas, Major General Hadden, Colonel Sir Edward Ward, and others watched its evolutions with the greatest interest. It then passed over St. Paul's, making a wide circuit, partly against the wind, which was then increasing in strength, and headed for Clapham and afterwards for the Crystal Palace, where the descent was made with the greatest satisfaction to those in charge. Colonel Capper expressed the liveliest satisfaction with this experimental trip. The mean height during the journey was 750ft., but at one point 1,300ft. was reached. The distance covered was fifty miles, and at one point the speed was somewhere near forty miles an hour. Valuable experience has been gained, and the foundation of success has been laid, though keen disappointment is felt at the mishap.

UNDERLYING MEANINGS.

Political speeches concerning the Army must not always be taken at their face value. They must be read with understanding of the difficult situation of the speakers. Mr. Haldane, addressing his constituents at Tranent on Tuesday, had so much else to say that he could devote very little time to the Army, but when he said that he had cut down military expenditure by £2,000,000 without making the Army "one penny the less efficient," he opened the way to misapprehension. He does not, he says, wish to "cut the Army too tight." In the individual qualities of its officers and men, the Army is not any less efficient than it was; it has increased greatly in its value in these qualities. But we are sure, if Mr. Haldane were probed on the question of general efficiency, he would not contend that an Army which has lost so many good battalions, and with them their Reserve-making power, is in as good a posture as before this amputation took place. The Secretary of State for War has won the confidence of the Army by his conspicuous good intentions and high appreciation of its work; but he is a master of words, and his casual reference to the Army in a long political speech is probably intended merely to give to his hearers a pleasant impression of the successful working out of the highly experimental scheme upon which Mr. Haldane is engaged.

In a description of the performance of "The Golden Legend" at the Cardiff Festival, a morning paper says:—Mme. Agnes Nicholls sang the soprano music with her customary charm until nearly the end, when her voice became fluffy. This slight defect was due to the remarkable circumstance that she was interpreting the aria, "The night is calm and cloudless," a housefly flew into her mouth and struck in her throat. She pluckily continued singing, however, until the opportunity came when she could get rid of the trespasser, and this she did by swallowing it.

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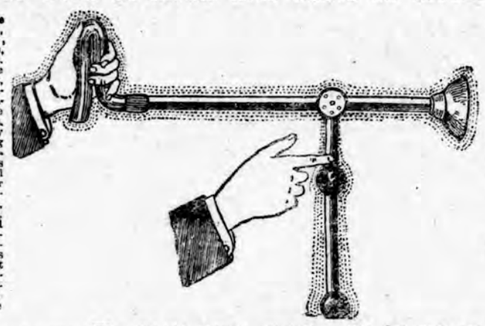

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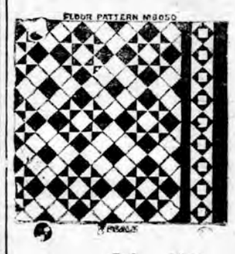

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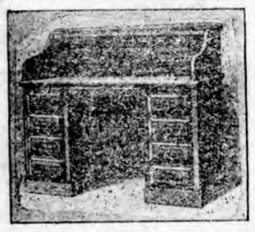

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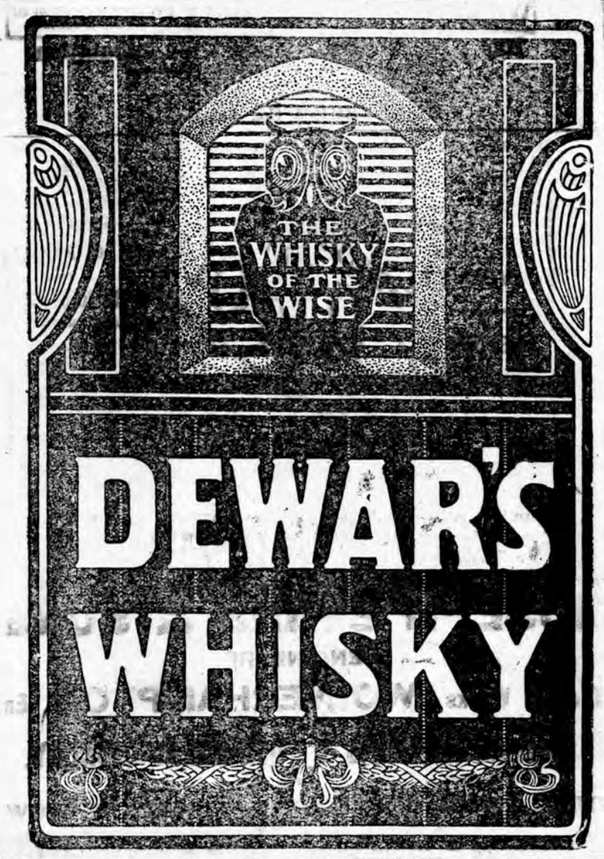

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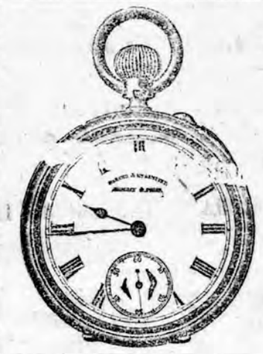

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Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," Limited at Nos. 119 to 126, Mody-Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by N. D. Mello, at the Steam Press and Lithographic Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENCIES.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriars Street LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 31 Bouverie Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. Rogers, Chapman & Co., 30 Cockspur Street, LONDON, S.W.; Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, Publishers, Elm Row, Princes Street, CALCUTTA; Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.